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PIONEER AND DE[illegible]

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL

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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT regulating the practice and proceedings in Civil Actions

Passed March 28th, 1854

[CONTINUED]

Sec 155 If any plaintiff or other person in his behalf, shall satisfy the court or judge in the manner required in this act, of the existence of any of the causes authorizing an arrest in a civil action against any garnishee he may have an order for a warrant of arrest which shall be issued and the same proceedings had thereon as in ordinary cases of arrests in civil actions

Sec 156 Final judgment shall not be rendered against a garnishee until the action against the defendant in attachment is determined, and if the plaintiff fails to recover judgment either against the defendant or the garnishee the garnishee shall be discharged and recover his costs

Sec 157 The return of "*no property found*," upon the writ of attachment, shall not affect the proceedings against the garnishee

Sec 158 If the plaintiff recover judgment against the defendant and the garnishee deliver up to the sheriff, before judgment against him all the defendant's goods and chattels, or other effects in his possession, subject to execution, or a sufficient amount thereof to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment or an inventory thereof, and pay to the sheriff or into court all moneys due from him, or belonging to the defendant, or a sufficient amount thereof to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, the costs in the proceeding against the garnishee shall be paid by the defendant, but if the garnishee shall not appear, or if appearing, shall refuse truly to confess the matter alleged, and on the trial the plaintiff shall recover judgment against him, or if he admit that he has moneys, credits or effects belonging to the defendant in his hands, and shall refuse to pay or deliver the same as above provided, he shall pay costs

Sec 159 A garnishee in attachment shall not be compelled in any case to pay or perform any contract in any other manner, or at any other time, than he would be bound to do for the defendant in attachment

Sec 160 A garnishee may pay the moneys owing to the defendant by him to the sheriff, or into court, and shall be discharged from liability to the defendant for money so paid, not exceeding the plaintiff's claim, and not be liable for costs if paid at or before the first term after the writ or notice is served upon the garnishee, or as soon as the same shall be due.

Sec 161 A garnishee, or officer of a corporation summoned as a garnishee, at any time after fifteen days from the service of the summons, may be examined in open court on oath, and if it be discovered on such examination that at the time, or after the service of the summons upon him, he or the corporation was possessed of any property of the defendant, or was indebted to him, the court may order the delivery of such property, and the payment of any such indebtedness into court, or the execution of a bond by the garnishee with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court, payable to the plaintiff, to the effect that the indebtedness shall be paid, or the property forthcoming as the court shall direct

Sec 162 Any creditor of the defendant, upon filing his affidavit and bond, as hereinbefore required of the attaching creditor, may, at any time before the final adjournment of the suit, become a party to the action, file his complaint and prove his claim or demand against the defendant, and may have any person summoned as garnishee, or held to bail, who has not before been summoned or held to bail, and propound interrogatories to the garnishee, and enforce answers thereto, in like manner as the creditor who is plaintiff

Sec. 163 A dismissal of his action or proceedings in attachment by the first attaching creditor, shall not operate as a dismissal of the action or proceedings of any subsequent attaching creditor.

Sec 164. Any defendant against whom a writ of attachment has been issued may, after appearing to the action, move to have the attachment discharged and restitution awarded of any property taken under it, but an appearance to the action shall not operate to discharge the attachment unless a bond be filed as required in Sec. 148 If the defendant appear and judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and any part thereof remain unsatisfied, after exhausting the property attached, such judgment shall be deemed a judgment against the defendant personally and shall have the same effect as other judgments, and execution shall issue thereon accordingly, for the collection of such residue If the plaintiff's bond be insufficient, he shall have a reasonable time to file an additional one.

Sec 165 If the judgment in the action is rendered for the defendant, the attachment shall be discharged, and the property attached, or its proceeds returned to him.

Sec 166 If judgment in the action be rendered for the plaintiff, or one or more of several plaintiffs, and sufficient proof be made of the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects in the possession of the garnishee, the court shall also give judgment in favor of the plaintiff or creditors against the garnishee or the property of the defendant, or both as the case may require, which may be enforced by execution

Sec 167. After judgment for the plaintiff, or one or more of several plaintiff's property attached and remaining unsold may be sold on execution, as in other cases

Sec 168 The money realized from the attachment and the garnishee shall, under the direction of the court, after paying all costs and expenses and the debt of the creditor who commenced the attachment, provided sufficient shall have been attached on writs issued by him, be paid to the several creditors, in proportion to the amount of their several claims as adjusted, and the surplus, if any shall be paid to the defendant

Sec 169 Every defendant shall be entitled to an action on the bond of the plaintiff or creditor, by whose proceedings in attachment he shall have been aggrieved, if it shall appear that the proceedings were wrongful and oppressive, and he shall recover damages at the discretion of a jury

Sec 170 When an order of attachment is fully executed or discharged, the sheriff shall return the same, with his proceedings thereon, to the court

RECEIVES AND DEPOSITS IN COURTS

Sec 171. A receiver may be appointed by the court in the following cases

1st In an action by a vendor to vacate a fraudulent purchase of property or by a creditor to subject any property or fund to his claim,

2d In actions between partners or other persons jointly interested in any property or fund

3d In all actions where it is shown that the property, fund or rent, and profits in controversy is in danger of being lost removed or materially injured

4th In actions by a mortgage for the foreclosure of a mortgage and the sale of the mortgaged property when it appears that such property is in danger of being lost, removed, or materially injured or when such property is sufficient to discharge the mortgage debt, to secure the application of the rents and profits accruing before a sale can be had

5th When a corporation has been dissolved or is insolvent or is in imminent danger of insolvency or has forfeited its corporate rights

5th And in such other cases as may be provided for by law, or when in the discretion of the court it may be necessary to secure ample justice to the parties

Sec 172. No party or attorney or other person interested in an action shall be appointed receiver therein

Sec 173 Before entering upon his duties the receiver must be sworn to perform them faithfully, and with one or more sureties approved by the court execute a bond to such person as the court may direct, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of receiver in the action and obey the orders of the court therein.

Sec. 174 When it is admitted by the pleading or examination of a party that he has in his possession or under his control any money or other thing capable of delivery which being the subject of the litigation is held by him as trustee for another party or which belongs or is due to another party, the court may order the same to be deposited in court or delivered to such party with or without security subject to the further direction of the court

Sec 175 Whenever in the exercise of its authority a court shall have ordered the deposit or delivery of money or other thing and the order is disobeyed the court besides punishing the disobedience as for contempt may make an order requiring the sheriff to take the money or thing and deposit or deliver it in conformity with the direction of the court

Sec 176 Money deposited or paid into court in an action shall not be loaned out, unless with the consent of all the parties having an interest in, or making claim to the same

Sec 177 The receiver shall have power under the control of the court to bring and defend actions—to take and keep possession of the property—to receive rents—collect debts, and generally to do such acts respecting the property as the court may authorize

Sec. 178. When the answer of the defendant admits part of the plaintiff's claim to be just, the court on motion may order the defendant to satisfy that part of the claim and may enforce the order by execution or attachment.

OF THE TRIAL, AND JUDGMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS,

ISSUES AND THE MODE OF TRIAL.

Sec. 179. Issues arise upon the pleadings when a fact or conclusion of law is maintained by the one party and controverted by the other, and are of two kinds

1st. Of law, and

2nd. Of fact.

Sec 180 An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the complaint, answer, or reply, or to some part thereof.

Sec. 181. An issue of fact arises:

1st Upon a material allegation in the complaint controverted by the answer; or

2d, Upon new matter or a set-off controverted by the reply; or

3d Upon new matter in the reply

Sec 182 Issues both of law and of fact may arise upon different parts of the pleadings in the same action In such cases the issues of law shall be first tried unless the court otherwise direct

Sec 183 An issue of law shall be tried by the court, unless referred upon consent as provided in this act An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial be waived, or a reference be ordered as provided in this act

Sec 184 A notice to continue a trial on the ground of the absence of evidence, shall only be made upon affidavit showing the materiality of the evidence expected to be obtained, and that due dilligence has been used to procure it The court may also require the moving party to take upon affidavit the evidence which he expects to obtain, and if the adverse party admit that such evidence would be given, and that it be considered as actually given on the trial, or offered and overruled as improper, the trial shall not be continued.

TRIALS BY JURY

Sec. 185 When the action is called for trial, the clerk shall prepare separate ballots, containing the names of the jurors summoned who have appeared and not been excused, and deposit them in a box He shall then draw from the box twelve names, and the persons whose names are drawn shall constitute the jury If the ballots become exhausted before the jury is complete, or if from any cause a juror or jurors be excused or discharged, the sheriff, under the direction of the court, shall summon from the bystanders or citizens of the county so many qualified persons as may be necessary to complete the jury. The jury shall consist of twelve persons, unless the parties consent to a less number The parties may consent to any number not less than three, and such consent shall be entered by the clerk on the minutes of the trial

Sec 186 Either party may challenge the jurors, but when there are several parties on either side, they shall join in a challenge before it can be made The challenge shall be to individual jurors, and shall be peremptory, or for cause Each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges

Sec 187 Challenges for cause may be taken on one or more of the following grounds

1 A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by law to render a person competent as a juror

2 Consanguinity, or affinity within the third degree to either party

3 Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, master and servant, employer and clerk, or principal and agent to either party, or being a member of the family of either party, or a partner in business with either party, or being security on any bond for either party

4. Interest on the part of the juror in the event of the action, or in the main question involved in the action

5 Having formed or expressed an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action

6 The existence of a state of mind in the juror evincing enmity against either party

Sec. 188. Challenges for cause, shall be tried by the court. The juror challenged, and any other person as a witness, may be examined on the trial of the challenge

Sec 189. As soon as the jury is full, an oath or affirmation shall be administered to the jurors in substance that they will well and truly try the matter in issue between the plaintiff and the defendant, and a true verdict give according to the evidence

Sec 190. When the jury is full and sworn, the ballots containing the names of the jurors sworn shall be laid aside till the jury so sworn is discharged, and then they shall be returned to the box, and every ballot drawn containing the name of a juror not so sworn, shall be returned to the box as soon as the jury is completed

Sec 191 The jurors may be kept together in charge of a proper officer, or may, in the discretion of the court, at any time before the submission of the case to the jury, be permitted to separate, in either case they may be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to converse with any person, or allow any other person to converse with them, or among themselves on any subject connected with the trial, or to express any opinion thereon until the case is finally submitted to them.

Sec 192 If, after the empannelling of the jury, and before a verdict, a juror become sick so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged. In that case, unless the parties agree to proceed with the other jurors, a new juror may be sworn and the trial began anew, or the jury may be discharged, and a new jury, then or afterwards empanneled.

Sec 193. When the evidence is completed, the plaintiff, or party having the burden of proof may, by himself or counsel, address the court and jury upon the law and the facts of the case, after which the other party may address the court and jury in like manner, and be followed by the party first addressing the court, by himself or one counsel. The court shall then proceed to charge the jury upon the law in the case, when either party may ask, in writing, such instructions to the jury, as he may deem proper; and if the court refuse to give such instructions, the party asking the same may except. Either party shall have the right to except to the charge of the court or any part thereof; but no exception shall be regarded which does not point out the particular points excepted to.

Sec 194 The jury may either decide in the court room, or retire for deliberation If they retire, they shall be kept together in a room provided for them, or some other convenient place, under the charge of one or more officers, until they agree upon their verdict, or are discharged The officer shall, to the utmost of his ability, keep the jury together, separate from other persons; he shall not suffer any communication to be made to them, or make any himself, unless by order of the court, except to ask them if they have agreed upon their verdict, and he shall not, before the verdict is rendered, communicate to any person the state of their deliberations, or the verdict agreed upon

Sec 195 Upon retiring for deliberation, the jury may take with them the pleadings in the cause, and all papers which have been received as evidence on the trial, or copies of such parts of public records or private documents given in evidence as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession

Sec 196. After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there be a disagreement between them as to any part of the testimony, or if they desire to be informed of any point of law arising in the cause, they may require the officer to conduct them into court Upon their being brought into court, the information required shall be given in the presence of, or after notice to the parties or counsel

Sec. 197. While the jury are absent, the court may adjourn from time to time, in respect to other business, but it is nevertheless to be deemed open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury until a verdict is rendered or the jury is discharged A final adjournment of the court discharges the jury

THE VERDICT

Sec 198 The verdict of a jury is either general or special A general verdict is that by which the jury pronounces generally upon all or any of the issues, either in favor of the plaintiff or defendant A special verdict is that by which the jury find the facts only, leaving the judgment to the court

Sec 199 In an action for the recovery of specific personal property, if the property have not been delivered to the plaintiff, or the defendant by his answer claim a return thereof, the jury shall assess the value of the property, if their verdict be in favor of the plaintiff, or if they find in favor of the defendant, and that he is entitled to a return thereof, and may at the same time assess the damages, if any are claimed in the complaint or answer, which the prevailing party has sustained by reason of the detention, or taking and withholding such property

Sec 200. In every action for the recovery of money only, or specific real property, the jury, in their discretion, may render a general or special verdict In all other cases the court may direct the jury to find a special verdict in writing upon all or any of the issues; and in all cases may instruct them, if they render a general verdict, to find upon particular questions of fact, to be stated in writing, and may direct a written finding thereon The special verdict or finding shall be filed with the clerk and entered upon the minutes.

Sec 201 When a special finding of facts shall be inconsistent with the general verdict, the former shall control the latter, and the court shall give judgment accordingly

Sec 202. When a verdict is found for the plaintiff in an action for the recovery of money or for the defendant when a set-off for the recovery of money is established beyond the amount of the plaintiff's claim established, the jury shall also assess the amount of the recovery when the court give judgment for the plaintiff on the answer.

Sec. 203 If the verdict be informal, it may be corrected by the jury under the advice of the court, or the jury may be again sent out. When rendered, the verdict shall be entered by the clerk on his minutes.

TRIAL BY THE COURT.

Sec 204. Trial by jury may, with the assent of the court, be waived by the several parties, in the manner following.

1 By failing to appear at the trial;

2. By written consent, in person or by attorney, filed with the clerk;

3. By oral consent in open court, entered in the minutes;

Sec. 205. Upon the trial of an issue of fact by the court, its decision shall be given in writing and filed with the clerk. In giving the decision, the facts found, and the conclusions of law shall be separately stated. Judgment upon the decision shall be entered accordingly

TRIAL BY REFEREES.

Sec 206. All or any of the issues in the action, whether of fact or law, or both, may be referred upon the written consent of the parties.

Sec 207. When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon the application of either, or of its own motion, direct a reference in the following cases:

1. When the trial of an issue of fact shall require the examination of a long account on either side; in which case, the referees may be directed to hear and decide the whole issue, or to report any specific question of fact involved therein; or

2. When the taking of an account shall be necessary for the information of the court, before judgment upon an issue at law, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect; or

3 When a question of fact, other than upon the pleadings, shall arise, upon motion or otherwise, in any stage of the action, or

4. When it is necessary for the information of the court in a special proceeding.

Sec. 208. A reference may be ordered to any person or persons, not exceeding three, agreed upon by the parties. If the parties do not agree, the court or judge may appoint one or more, not exceeding three, who reside in the county in which the action is brought, or the proceeding is triable

Sec. 209. When the appointment of referees is made by the court or judge, each referee shall be,

1. Qualified as a juror as provided by statute;

2 Competent as a juror between the parties

Sec 210 The trial by referees shall be conducted in the same manner as a trial by the court. They shall first be sworn well and faithfully to discharge their duties as such referees, and shall have the same power to administer oaths to witnesses, and to grant continuances as the court upon such trial. They shall state the facts found, and the conclusions of law, separately, and their decision shall be given, and may be excepted to and reviewed, in like manner The report of the referees upon the whole issue shall stand as the decision of the court, and judgment may be entered thereon at the next term of the court after the decision is made, in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court When the reference is to report the fact, the report shall have the effect of a special verdict.

EXCEPTIONS.

Sec, 211 An exception is an objection taken at the trial to a decision upon matter of law, whether such trial be by jury, court or referees, and whether the decision be made during the formation of a jury, or in the admission of evidence, or in the charge to the jury, or at any other time from the calling of the action for trial to the rendering of the verdict or decision.—But no exception shall be regarded on a motion for a new trial, or on an appeal, unless the exception be material, and affect the substantial rights of the parties

Sec 212 The point of exception shall be taken at the time when the decision is made, be particularly stated in writing, and may be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk, or may, by the order of the court, be entered at large upon the journal

Sec 213. No particular form of exception shall be required The objection shall be stated, with so much of the evidence or other matter as is necessary to explain it, but no more

Sec 214 When a cause has been tried by the court, or by referees, and the decision or report is not made immediately after the closing of the testimony, the decision or report shall be deemed accepted on a motion for a new trial or on appeal, without any special notice that an exception is taken thereto

NEW TRIAL.

Sec 215 A new trial is a re-examination of an issue, in the same court after a trial and decision by a jury, court or referees.

Sec. 216. The former verdict or other decision may be vacated and a new trial granted on the application of the party aggrieved for any of the following causes, materially affecting the substantial rights of such party.

1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury or adverse party, or any order of the court, or abuse of discretion by which such party was prevented from having a fair trial;

2. Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party;

3 Accident or surprise, which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

4. Newly discovered evidence, material for the party making the application, which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial

5. Excessive damages, appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice

6. Insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or other decision, or that it is against law.

Sec. 217. When the application is made for a cause mentioned in the first, second third, and fourth subdivisions of the last preceding section, the facts upon which it is based shall be made to appear by affidavit. For any other cause it shall be made upon a written statement.

Sec. 218. [illegible] for new [illegible] when the [illegible] days after [illegible] made during [illegible] tried, unless for [illegible] further time.

Sec 219. If the appl[illegible] upon affidavits filed, the adv[illegible] use counter affidavits on the h[illegible] such counter affidavits shall [illegible] the clerk previous to the heari[illegible]

JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION.

220 A judgment is the final determination of the rights of the parties in the action

221. Judgment may be given for one or more of several plaintiffs, and for or against one or more of several defendants; and it may, when the justice of the case requires it, determine the ultimate rights of the parties on each side as between themselves.

Sec 222. In an action against several defendants the court may, in its discretion render judgment against one or more of them, whenever a several judgment is proper, leaving the action to proceed against the others.

Sec 223. An action may be dismissed, or a judgment of non-suit entered in the following cases:

1. By the plaintiff himself, at any time either in term time or in vacation, before the jury retire to consider of their verdict, unless set-off be interposed as a defence or unless the defendant sets up a counter claim to the specific property or thing which is the subject matter of the action;

2. By either party, upon the written consent of the other;

3 By the court, when the plaintiff fails to appear on the trial, and the defendant appears and asks for the dismissal;

4. By the court, when upon the trial and before the final submission of the case, the plaintiff abandons it;

5 By the court, on the refusal or neglect of the plaintiff to make the necessary parties, after having been ordered by the court,

6. By the court, on the application of some of the defendants, where there are others, whom the plaintiff fails to prosecute with diligence

7. By the court, for disobedience by the plaintiff, of an order concerning the proceedings in the action

8. By the court, upon notice of the defendant, when upon the trial the plaintiff fails to prove a sufficient cause for the jury

Sec. 224. In every case, other than those mentioned in the last section, the judgment shall be rendered on the merits

JUDGMENT UPON FAILURE TO ANSWER.

Sec 225. Judgment may be had on proof of the service of the summons and complaint, if the defendant fail to answer the complaint, as follows:

1st In an action arising upon a contract for the recovery of money only, if no answer be filed with the clerk of the court within the time prescribed by law, or such further time as may have been granted, the court at its next term, upon the application of the plaintiff, may direct the clerk to enter the default of the defendant, and immediately thereafter enter judgment for the amount mentioned in the summons, including the costs against the defendant, or against one or more of several defendants, in the cases provided for in section forty-three of this act.

2d In other actions, if no answer be filed with the clerk of the court within the time prescribed by law, or such further time as may have been granted, the court shall in like manner direct the clerk to enter the default of the defendant, and thereafter the plaintiff may apply at that or any subsequent term of the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the taking of an account or other proof of any fact, be necessary to enable the court to give judgment, or to carry the judgment into effect, the court may take the account, or hear the proof, or may, in its discretion, order a reference for that purpose. And when the action is for the recovery of damages only, or of specific, real, or personal property, with damages for the withholding thereof, the court may order the damages to be assessed by a jury, or if it, to determine the amount of damages, the examination of a long account be necessary, by a reference as above provided.

3d In actions where the service of the summons shall be by publication, the plaintiff may in like manner apply for judgment and the court shall thereupon require proof to be made of the demand mentioned in the complaint, and if the defendant be not a resident of the territory, shall require the plaintiff or his agent to be examined on oath respecting any payments that have been made to the plaintiff, or to any one for his use, on account of such demand, and may render judgment for the amount which he is entitled to recover. Before rendering judgment, the court may, in its discretion, require the plaintiff to cause to be filed satisfactory security to the order of the court touching the restitution of any property collected or received under the judgment in case [illegible] or his representatives shall be defend the action and su[illegible] fonde.

4th. The court before that judgme[illegible] upon affidavit, the cause and [illegible] deemed reasonab[illegible]

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the same year, and to include the same in their warrant to the collector, and the said collector shall proceed to collect the said tax in the same manner as the other county tax is collected, and the said money so collected shall be paid over to the county treasurer to be appropriated for the hire of school teachers in the several school districts, to be drawn in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. For the further support of common schools, there shall be set apart by the county treasurer, all money paid into the county treasury, arising from all fines for a breach of any penal laws of this Territory. Such moneys shall be paid into the county treasury, and be added to the yearly school fund raised by tax in each county, and divided in the same manner.

CHAPTER II.—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Sec. 1. There shall be elected by the legal voters of the respective counties, at the annual elections, a county superintendent of common schools for each county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor is duly qualified.

Sec. 2. The superintendent shall qualify within ten days after notice of his election, by taking an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to the best of his ability promote the interest of education within his county; which oath shall be in writing and placed on file in the county clerk's office.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to divide such portion of his county as shall be inhabited, into convenient school districts; to define the boundaries and numbers; and to prepare and keep in his office a map of the districts of the county upon which the lines and boundaries of each district shall be clearly defined; he shall lay off new districts, or divide old ones when the public good shall require it.

Sec. 4. Whenever any school district shall be formed by the superintendent, it shall be his duty to prepare a notice in writing of the establishment of such district, describing its boundaries, and to deliver the same to some taxable inhabitant of such district, who shall have asked for the formation of the same. It shall be the duty of said inhabitant, within two weeks after the receipt of such notice, to notify the other inhabitants of the district of the time and place of the first district meeting, which time and place he shall fix by written notices, and which shall be posted up in three public places in the district, at least ten days previous to the time of meeting. In case the inhabitants fail to attend in sufficient numbers to do business as hereafter directed, notice may be renewed at such times as may be thought proper.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to examine all persons who wish to become teachers in his county; he shall examine them in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography; and if he be of the opinion that the person examined is competent to teach said branches, and that he or she is of good moral character, he shall give such person a certificate, certifying that he or she is qualified to teach a common school in said county; such certificate shall be for the term of one year only, and may be revoked sooner by the superintendent for good cause.

Sec. 6. The superintendent shall visit all the schools taught in his county by a qualified teacher, at least once a year; he shall give such information and encouragement as he may think necessary, and endeavor to promote the introduction of a good and uniform system of school books throughout the county.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to receive the district reports hereinafter provided for, and keep them on file in his office; and he shall at least ten days before the first Friday in November of each year, make out from the district reports a statement of the number of the districts in the county—the number of libraries—the number of school districts—the number of districts—in how many districts a school has been kept in the year—what school books are principally used—what proportion of all the children in the county have attended school the past year—and the amount of money paid teachers. This statement, together with such other information and suggestions as he may deem important to the cause of education, he shall file in his office, and if convenient, publish it in one newspaper in this Territory.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent within fifteen days before the first Monday in November of each year, to apportion the school fund of the county among the several districts in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years, and certify the same to each district, which apportionment shall be made as hereafter directed; and to notify the clerks of the districts of the amount of money to which they are severally entitled.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to issue orders on the county treasury in favor of the clerks of the districts, for the amount of the school funds appropriated to each; on the presentation of which order, the treasurer of the county shall pay over to the clerks of the districts all moneys due the respective districts, and the clerks shall endorse on said order a receipt for so much as shall be paid thereon, and they shall also sign a duplicate receipt, which shall be deposited with the superintendent, who shall credit the treasury of the county therewith, and charge the same to the proper district.

Sec. 10. The superintendent shall, in the name of the county, collect, or cause to be collected, all moneys due the school fund from fines, or from any other source in his county; and until the legislature shall make some provision for the disposal of the school lands given by Congress to the Territory for school purposes, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to preserve said lands from injury and trespass; and when it shall come to his knowledge that any trespass has been committed on such lands, he shall make complaint of the same before the grand jury of the proper county, at the first regular term of court after he has obtained a knowledge of such trespass; and all fines and other moneys thus collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county for the use of common schools, and divided in said county in the same manner as other school funds.

Sec. 11. Any person trespassing upon or injuring the school lands, as mentioned in the preceding section, shall be liable to be indicted for the same, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12. The said superintendent shall be allowed out of the county treasury, in compensation for his services, the sum of twenty-five dollars a year. The county commissioners may, in their discretion, if they think the services rendered demand it, increase his salary to any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars a year.

CHAPTER III.—SCHOOL MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. A school meeting may be called at any time for the purpose of organizing a new district, as provided in section four, under the title of county superintendent.—No number less than five legal voters shall constitute a quorum, to do business in any district meeting.

Sec. 2. Such school meeting shall have power to do all necessary business the same as the regular annual school meeting would have.

Sec. 3. Such meeting when assembled, shall organize by the appointment of a chairman and secretary. It shall then proceed by ballot to elect three directors. Of those so elected, the person having the highest number of votes, shall hold his office for the term of three years, and the persons having the next highest number shall hold his office for two years, and the person next highest one year, and each shall continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified. In case two or more persons of those so elected receive an equal number of votes, the duration of their term of office shall be determined by lot, in presence of the chairman and secretary.

Sec. 4. The term of office of a director not elected at the regular annual meeting, shall continue for the term of one, two or three years, as he may have been elected, from the next annual school meeting, unless such director shall be elected to fill vacancy, in which case he shall continue in office for the unexpired term. So that at every annual school meeting after the first, there shall be elected one school director for the term of three years.

Sec. 5. The directors shall qualify within ten days after their election, by taking an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the office, to the best of their abilities; and to promote the interest of education within their district. This oath shall be in writing and filed with the clerk of the district.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the directors of every school district:

1st. To call special meetings of the district whenever they shall deem it necessary;

2d. To make out a tax list of every district tax containing the names of the taxable inhabitants in the district, and the amount of tax payable by each inhabitant set opposite his name.

3d. To annex to such tax list a warrant directed to the clerk of the district for the collection of the sums in such list mentioned including five per cent. for the fees of said clerk;

4th. To purchase or lease a site for the district school house as designated by a meeting of the district, and to build, hire or purchase, keep in repair and furnish such school house with necessary fuel and appendages out of the funds collected and paid to the clerk for such purpose, and to have the custody and safe keeping of the district school house;

5th. To contract with and imply teachers; Provided, that no teacher shall be employed who shall not produce a certificate from the county superintendent as is required by law, of good moral character, and qualification to teach a district school;

6th. To give orders to the teachers on the district clerk for their wages.

Sec. 7. Any two of said directors shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the directors to visit and examine the school or schools of their respective districts, at least twice in each term; they shall endeavor to procure the introduction of a good and uniform system of school books in their district; and when the teacher experiences difficulty in the government of the school, it shall be his duty to refer the cases of disorderly schollars to the directors, who shall decide how such scholars shall be punished, or whether they shall be dismissed from school.

Sec. 9. The first annual school meeting shall also elect a district clerk, who shall continue in office for the term of three years. He shall qualify within ten days after his election, by giving bond to the district directors in such sum as they may require, that he shall well and truly perform the duties of his office, and pay over all moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office as by law directed. If a clerk be elected to fill a vacancy, he shall continue in office for the unexpired term; and if elected at the first meeting, not being the regular annual meeting, he shall continue in office three years from the next annual meeting.

Sec. 10. It shall be duty of the clerk of each district:

1st. To record the proceedings of his district in a book, to be provided for that purpose by the district;

2d. To give notice of annual or special meetings;

3d. To procure a list of all persons in the district between the ages of four and twenty-one years;

4th. To collect all district taxes which he shall be required by the warrant from the directors to collect within the time limited in each warrant for its return; and he shall have the same authority to enforce the collection of such tax as the county collector has for collecting the county tax, and he shall be allowed five per cent. for collecting;

5th. To retain a copy of all reports made to the county superintendent relating to the affairs of the district.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the clerk to furnish the county superintendent at least twenty days before the first Friday in November of each year, a report containing the number of scholars in his district, over four and under twenty one years of age; how long a school has been kept in his district the past year; what school books are principally used; what proportion of the scholars in the district have attended school; and the amount of money paid to teachers.

Sec. 12. The clerk of each district shall, at the close of each year of his office, make out in writing a just and true account of all moneys received by him for the use of the district, and the manner in which the same shall have been expended, which account shall be read at the annual district meeting. The clerk shall pay over all moneys remaining in his hands belonging to the district to his successor, when his successor has legally qualified, and upon a refusal or neglect so to do, the directors shall forthwith bring suit upon his bond.

Sec. 13. There shall be an annual school meeting held in each district upon the first Friday in November; and notices of all annual or special meetings shall be in writing, signed by the directors or the clerk of the district, and shall state the object for which the meeting is called; and shall be posted up in three public places in the district, at least six days previous to the holding of such meeting.

Sec. 14. Every inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in any school district for three months immediately preceding any district meeting, and who shall have paid, or be liable to pay any tax except road tax in said district, shall be a legal voter at any school meeting, and no other person shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 15. Any school meeting shall have power to adjourn from time to time as occasion may require.

Sec. 16. A school meeting legally called shall have power by the vote of a majority present, to levy a tax on all the taxable property in the district, as the meeting shall deem sufficient to purchase or lease a suitable site for a school house, and to build, hire or purchase a school house and keep it in repair, and to furnish the same with necessary fuel and appendages, and to levy an additional tax on the district for the purchase or increase of a district library, globes, maps and such apparatus as the interest and well being of the school shall require. The library shall consist of such books as the district meeting shall direct.

Sec. 17. In all cases when a tax is to be levied, it shall be stated in the notices given of the meeting for what purpose or purposes a tax is to be levied.

Sec. 18. When a district is organized, it shall be to all intents and purposes a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued, and fully competent to transact all business appertaining to schools or school houses in their own district; and it shall be the duty of the directors to prosecute or defend any demands for or against their district, and notice shall be served upon one of the directors of any suit brought against a district.

Sec. 19. All district taxes shall be assessed by the directors according to the valuation of property made for the assessment of county taxes, and shall be collected by the clerk of the district, with an addition of five per cent. on the same, which the clerk shall receive for his services. Any person aggrieved by an excessive assessment of the directors of any school district, may have the same reduced by his own affidavit or any competent testimony, to the satisfaction of the clerk.

TEACHERS.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a common school, to procure a certificate of qualification and good moral character, before entering on the duties of a teacher. It shall be his duty to keep a register of the names of the children attending school, their age, the time when they begin, the time they continue, and of their daily attendance, which register shall be filed with the clerk of the district at the close of every term.

CHAPTER IV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. The minutes of the first school meeting shall be signed by the chairman and secretary, and delivered to the clerk of the district, who shall file the same in his office.

Sec. 2. In all school meetings, the director whose term of office shall first expire, shall act as chairman, and the clerk of the district shall act as secretary.

Sec. 3. Districts shall have power to repeal, alter or modify their proceedings from time to time as occasion may require.

Sec. 4. District meetings legally called, shall have power to levy a tax upon the property of the district for any purpose whatever, connected with and for the benefit of schools, and the promotion of education in the district.

Sec. 5. Any new district failing to organize and report to the county superintendant the number of children over four and under twenty-one years of age in said district, at least twenty days before the first Friday in November, or any district having been organized for the term of one year or more, failing to report to the county superintendent, as is required in section eleven of the chapter entitled "School meetings," in this act, shall not be entitled to any portion of the county school fund for the year; *Provided*, that if the clerk of any school district shall fail to make such report, any inhabitant of such district may make such report, verified on oath, and the county superintendent shall receive it, the same as if made by the clerk.

Sec. 6. The county superintendent shall apportion all the county school fund for that year among those districts only which have organized and reported according to law.

Sec. 7. No district shall be allowed to draw the county school fund from the treasury, apportioned to it, until it shall raise an amount by tax or otherwise in said district to be expended in paying teachers and building school houses in said district, equal to the amount to which such district is entitled out of the county school fund, nor until it shall satisfy the county superintendent that a school has been kept in said district by a qualified teacher for at least three months during the year immediately following the apportionment.

Sec. 8. When the clerk of any district shall satisfy the county superintendent that an amount has been raised by tax or otherwise in his district for the support of teachers, equal to the amount apportioned to them from the county fund, and that a school has actually been kept by a qualified teacher as provided in the preceding section, the superintendent shall then issue an order on the county treasury in favor of the clerk of said district for the amount to which such district is entitled, out of the county school fund.

Sec. 9. Any district failing to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections for the term of one year after any apportionment, shall forfeit its apportionment, and the amount thereof shall be again added to the county school fund, and divided again among all the districts.

Sec. 10. Whenever a school is kept in any district, the teacher of which shall be supported out of the general county school fund, or by tax on the district as aforesaid, such school shall be open and free to all children between the ages of four and twenty-one years in such district.

Sec. 11. The directors of any district may permit scholars living out of the district to attend school with or without charge, as they may deem proper.

Sec. 12. No person shall be disqualified to hold the office of county superintendent, district director or clerk, on account of holding any other office within the territory at the same time.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the directors to appoint a suitable person for librarian, when the district shall have procured a library.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

CUBA.—The Captain General of Cuba has published a proclamation in which he decidedly denies the truth of the recent rumors in regard to the "Africanization of Cuba." "The Queen," he declares, "will not distrub her Cuban subjects in the possession of their (slave) property legitimately acquired." The official announcement, it is to be believed, will leave the impetuous Mr Slidell quite destitute of what is called, by courtesy, argument, to say nothing of the effect which it will have of putting out the pipe of the *Washington Union*. Not that, substantially, the proclamation makes any difference; for if the Capt General should go to the extreme length of inviting over Mr William Lloyd Garrison to superintend immediate emancipation in Cuba, we really cannot see that it would be any of our business. A thorough refutation of the rumor, will leave the Louisiana gentleman without the shadow of an excuse for his rascally resolutions. Perhaps, for all that, he might still press them with unabated vigor. It would be characteristic of the man, and in perfect keeping with the whole measure.

A southern paper states that the annual productions of Cuba comprise $13,500,000 worth of sugar; tobacco to the amount of $5,100,000; coffee $2,210,000, corn, $2,000,000; and other agricultural productions, about $7,000,000. The grand total of her productions, including dairy and domestic animals, averages $59,000,000 per annum. The population of the Island in 1841 was 1,007,624, including 418,391 whites, 429,495 slaves, and 152,838 free colored people. The latter, we presume, include the class known as emancipados, who are far from being free. Five years subsequently the white population had increased 7536, while the blacks decreased 106,872—making an aggregate population then of but 898,752. In the city and suburbs of Havana, in 1841, the entire population was 160,750. Five years later, in 1846, it comprised but 128,597. Cuba is 600 miles in length. In its narrowest part it is but 35 miles broad; in its broadest, 132 miles. From the southern part of Florida to the northern part of Cuba, the distance is 113 miles.

The United States revenue cutter *Wm. L. Marcey*, arrived at Mazatlan on the 19th of May, having on board Major Roman, Consul for Guaymas.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

☞ We understand from Col. ANDERSON that the Chief Justice received, by the last mail, Treasury drafts to an amount sufficient to pay off the grand and petit jurors who served at the last regular terms of the U. S. District Courts, and that these drafts are now in the hands of the Marshal for that purpose. As soon as Col ANDERSON can get them converted into cash, the proper amounts will be sent to the respective counties. He desires that no juror will transfer or otherwise dispose of his claim *at a discount*, as the full amount will be paid to each one.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.—Com. Perry has at last succeeded in making a treaty with Japan. By the terms of the treaty the port of Simoda, near the entrance of the bay of Yedo, is to be opened immediately to our vessels and commerce, and another port in twelve months—that vessels in distress may put into any of their ports, and receive relief and assistance, if compelled by stress of weather and inability to reach the ports opened. Protection and care is guaranteed to any of our seamen who may be cast upon the coast. They also agree to furnish us any amount of coal, at reasonable rates, that may be required for our steamers, and provision is made for the reception of an American consul whenever the Emperor or the President may think it necessary. A treaty of commerce was expected to be negotiated soon.

The harbor of Kakodah, to the north, is a very important one for our whalers, it being easy of access, and just in their cruising track, while Simoda, at the south end of the island, will be valuable as a depot for coal when our steam lines are established. Other ports will be opened hereafter, when the interests of trade and commerce demand it, but for the present it is deemed that the two conceded will be sufficient.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot expresses the opinion that the war on the Eastern Question will be of short duration, and assigns, among other reasons, the following:

"Not only England and France, but all monarchial Europe are looking with anxiety upon the progress of the United States. One obvious consequence of an obstinate war, would be the rapid advance and established supremacy of American commerce. Another would be, the immense immigration of mechanics—who, preferring cheap provisions and protection to brandbread and conscription, would move their work-benches across the Atlantic, and thus become within thirty days the competitors of those with whom they had learned their trades. A war in Europe is a bounty to the American farmer, and by raising the wages and provisions of foreign operatives, is in effect a protective tariff to our manufacturers. For this reason, the maritime and manufacturing powers ought to terminate this conservative war as soon as possible. Besides, our relations with Spain are becoming very intricate, and we have been assured, the alliance of England and France is not a mere partnership limited to the protection of Turkey, but extends to our own continent. Those powers therefore feel more apprehensive about the fate of Cuba than Constantinople."

☞ We exclude other matter this week to give place to two important laws—the Election and School laws—which are of importance to the people of this Territory.

ACKOWLEDGMENTS TO—Stewart's Express, two days only from Portland—Capt Dall, of steamship Columbia,, and J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, for full files of late papers.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to administrator's sale of farm stock on Vancouver's Island.

Four days later from Europe.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival at New York on Monday of the the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool May 3.

Her news is not greatly important.

Prices for breadstuffs in the Liverpool market varies without material change.—Corn had declined 2s, wheat unchanged.—Provisions at former rates.

The cotton market was dull, and prices lower; middling qualities 6d decline.

From the seat of war we learn that Odessa was bombarded on the 12th, and part of the city laid to ruins.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet remained quiet.

The Russians were making tremendous preparations for an attack on Silistria about the 1st of May.

The Greek insurgents had been defeated with a great loss.

Russia has imposed a heavy war tax on all classes.

The Bremen bark Favorite, with 180 passengers, sunk in the Channel, all of whom but five were lost.

The ratification of the Austrian and Prussian treaty had taken place.

The bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleets of 26 sail, continued ten hours, during which four gun fort houses were dismounted, four Russian and one Austrian merchant ship hurt in the harbor, and a part of the city laid in ruins. Three British bombarding steamers were badly damaged. The attempts of the allies to land 1800 men was unsuccessful. The Russian fleet came out of Sabastopol during the fight and threatened the allied fleet, but returned without a battle.

The Russian account is in these terms: "The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city was destroyed. An attempt to land 1800 men failed; the bombardment produced no effect.

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia. The Russians right wing now rests on the Aluta river, with the head quarters at Bucharest, therefore the interest of the campaign is again concentrated on operations below Nicopolis.

The Turks have come out of Kalafat and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

Ports in the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia are in a state of blockade.

France has ordered Russian Consuls to leave.

A despatch in the Vienna Oeste, states that the Peterowzoff Palace was entirely destroyed during the bombardment, and that four frigates were severely damaged.

The London Times says, "We receive intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa with feelings which are mixed with regret. It was expected that the first operations of war, which the combined fleets now in the Black Sea, would inflict, would be a severe blow on the enemy, and would prove with what overwhelming force the naval armaments of England and France are provided; but we must be allowed, without the slightest disparagemet to the gullantry of the officers of the magnificent fleets under their orders, to feel some regret that the first blow in the war should have fallen upon a commercial city, other than a military or naval post."

The Baltic Fleet had been further reinforced, and was awaiting the arrival of a French Squadron. Unless the latter arrives a British force will cruise off the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. On the 21st, nineteen ships anchored before Stockholm.

The important position of Sellistria is closely vested, but a telegraph despatch of the 26th says that up to then the fortress suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest of April 19th, mention that Sellistria had been hard pressed since the 14th, and would ere then have fallen but for the determined valor of its defenders, who express themselves able to hold out until aid shall arrive. The Russians on the contrary, expect to reduce the place in a few days. The Turks have a strong garrison, but said to be well victualled or properly supplied with amunition. The fort is in possession of the Russians, as are also the entrenchments at the junction of the Drichsde. The Russians were intending to make an assault on the 1st of May with 30,000 men. They have erected 17 heavy batteries, under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage to Altenitza is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding all these formidable statements Sellistria is too strong a position to be carried without a severe and perhaps prolonged struggle.

ST PETERSBURGH, April 23.—The following war tax is now being levied:—On tradesmen and merchants of the first guild, 300 silver rubles; on those of the second, 160; and on the third, 106. All housekeepers without distinction are assessed 10 per cent. on the actual rent they pay or receive.

HONOLULA, March 23, 1854.

"The subject of the annexation is being freely discussed in all circles, it is the great measure of the day here. The natives are holding meetings nightly to discuss the measure in their own language. As a matter of course there are two parties on this great measure—the annexation party and the anties—the former comprise nine-tenths of our planters, merchants and business men; the latter party or "anties," is headed by the French Commissioner, and British Consul-General, and composed of such satellites as they can draw from their own countrymen and a few renegade Americans. A party thus composed of rag-tag, and bobtail, are capable of resorting to the lowest means of political warfare. They do not hesitate to circulate among the natives the grossest falsehoods; such as that the annexationists desire to make slaves of them—that in the United States they buy and sell all people of dark color—that no treaty stipulation would be regarded by that country, &c. The doubt thus thrown upon the native mind, forms in fact the only real opposition to annexation.

"To counteract these gross falsehoods, a new paper printed in the native language advocating annexation and American interests generally, called the *Ka Nu Hon*, (News) has just been issued; it handles this mongrel party without gloves. The first number was well received by the native population—as they can all read it. It is the first political paper ever published in the native tongue. This paper created a great commotion among the "anties;" it exposes their low, base intrigues and thwarts them in all their manoeuvres.

"It is rumored and generally believed that there is a coalition between the remnant of the "Committee of Thirteen" and the French and British Consuls; the Thirteen are to unite with them to oppose annexation; and should the "Thirteen" hereafter be able to overthrow this government and establish another pledged against annexation, these two officials, for their respective governments are to recoguise the new government, and as the "Committee of Thirteen" has "caved in" the three or four that remain of that august body have sold themselves.

"The Legislature meets on the 8th of April next—the lower house, elected by the people, and representing the masses, are in favor of annexation. The complexion of the upper house is not so well understood, but that house will no doubt be influenced and controlled in a great degree by the immediate representatives of the people."—*Col. of Times and Trans.*

Religious Notice.

☞ There will be preaching at the Representatives' Hall to-morrow at 11 o'clock, also at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Parents and others are informed that a Sabbath School, under superintendence of Mr. WHITWORTH, will be commenced at 2 o'clock, P. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

By Williams & Waterman.

OLYMPIA, W. T, July 1, 1854.

We have no improvement to note in the amount of business transactions since our last, but in the beneficial influence exerted on the main interests of the Territory by the improved condition of the weather, we find sufficient reason to look with confidence to an early resumption of trade.

Last advices from San Francisco report an advance in many articles, particularly of groceries, and indicate a general upward tendency in most articles of imported goods having any claim to the character of staples

We would particularly direct the attention of purchasers of lumber, timber and piles, to the unequaled facilities for shipment afforded by the harbors of Puget Sound, and the very favorable rates at which cargoes of the articles can be procured. Our reported rates below, it will be seen, refer only to the retail demand and to small orders sawed out.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb	12@18	Sugar, bro ℔ lb	@12½
Mutton, " "	25@30	Sugar, white crush per lb	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb	20@25	Coffee, ℔ lb	@22½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	@35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ℔ "	none	Rice, Caro, ℔ lb	10@12½
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb	25	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	16@
Hams, ℔ lb	@25	Dried Peaches " "	18
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb	none	Soap, ℔ lb	12½@15
Codfish, ℔ lb	@12½	Starch, ℔ lb	37½
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl	$15	Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	25
Butter, ℔ lb	37½@50	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	20@25	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ℔ lb	50@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	@8	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ℔ gal	50@62½
Salt, course, ℔ ℔	@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1 25	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon	75
Onions, " "	4 00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal	$2.50
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1 25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb	none	Gin, ℔ gal	2.50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz	75	Port Wine, ℔ gal	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	2.50
Sheetings, bro 4-4 per yard	15@20	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg	$9
Shirtings, blea 4-4	16⅔	Window glass, ℔ box	$7
Drillings, bro, ℔ yd	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light	20@25
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr	$5@$9	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$3@$5	Brooms,	50
do cotton, ℔ doz	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c —		Sawed fir, ℔ M	$20
		" cedar, "	$25
Lead, white, ℔ lb	20	Shingles, ℔ M.	$4@$5
do colors " "	25@37½	Square timber, ℔ foot,	12@14
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50		
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ℔ foot.	5@6

STUART'S EXPRESS FOR
Oregon, California and the Atlantic States,

Will close Saturday, July 1, 1854, at six o'clock, P M Treasure, packages, &c, received until five P M. Office at Parker's A B STUART

STEILACOOM LODGE, U. D.



The regular communications of Steilacoom Lodge, U. D, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, are held on the first Saturday evenings in each month Brethren of the order in good standing are invited to attend

W H WALLACE, W. M

Probate Court, Pierce County, Washington Territory.

NOTICE is hereby given that a term of said court for Pierce County will be held at the Commissioners' court room, in Steilacoom City, on Thursday the tenth day of July proximo

M. H FROST, P J

Steilacoom City, June 27th, A D 1854

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
SALE AT AUCTION!

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX TO THE WILL OF THE LATE R. J STAINES.

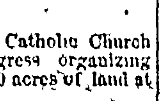
On Saturday the 8th July prox. the whole of the stock, crops, farming implements, &c, &c, on the property of the late R J Staines, deceased, will be offered at public sale, consisting of

Six oxen, 11 cows with calves, 5 heifers, 7 yearlings, 2 plow horses, 3 mares, 9 sows, some with pigs, 14 pigs, 24 fowls, 11 turkeys, 16 acres wheat, 5 acres oats, 1½ acres barley, 8 acres peas, 4 acres potatoes 5 acres turnips ½ acre beets, ½ acre garden well stocked, carts, plows, harrows, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash, allowing 5 per cent discount, or approved bills at 3 months.

To suit the convenience of purchasers from the American side, the stock will be allowed to run on the farm, at the risk of the buyers, for one month after the sale, free of charge

Horses! Horses!!



PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Bush

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F A CLARKE

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853 43tf.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations

1st. At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W T

2d. At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned, by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J B A BROUILLET.

Fort Vancouver, W. T, June 19, 1854–n43-4w

Probate Court, Lewis County, Washington Territory.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a term of this Court for Lewis county, will be held at the Court house, Cowlitz Landing, on Monday the tenth day of July proximo. JAMES GARDINER, P. J.

Forks of Cowlitz, June 17, '54–n41-3w

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the assessor of Thurston county Washington Territory, will be found at the office of the county auditor, in the town of Olympia, on the 29th and 30th days of June, and on the first day of July, to correct all errors that may have occurred during the assessment

All persons who may feel themselves aggrieved as to the manner in which their property has been assessed, are invited to come forward and have the necessary corrections made, or properly adjusted, before the assessment roll is returned to the county commissioners.

WHITFIELD KIRTLEY
Assessor Thurston co.

Olympia, June 10th, 1854 -3t.

NEW ARRIVAL
At the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory of GEORGE GALLAGHER.

COMPRISING a general assortment of Hardware, Carpenter's tools mill Saws, mill saw files, Builder's Hardware, ploughs, Scythes, Hoes, Shovels, Drawing knives, Nails, Augers, Brace and Bits, Whips, whip lashes, Curry combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, Bed cords, Oil stones, Gun nipples, together with all kinds of Stove and Tin ware, which will be sold at reduced rates.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, June 10, 1854 -n40

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER.

Next door to Botman & Brands;

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at low a price will do well to give him an early call.

June 10, 1854–n40

Ex. Sarah Warren.

June 3d.

100 Bbls, Haxall Sweet Flour
5,000 lbs Cut Nails and spikes,
7 Tons assorted Iron,
Invoice Powder and Shot,
Bales sheetings and prints,
40 Cook Stoves, No. 2 to 5,
Mill Saws, Tenon Saws and Carpenters' Tools,
100 glazed Window Sashes,
80 eastern Pine Doors, and
Other goods for sale by the KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 9, -54.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A FRANKEL

M. LOUISSON & Co.,

HAVE just received the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, that ever has been offered for sale before in Olympia All our goods are carefully selected by one of our firm, who resides permanently in San Francisco, and knows the market well We would particularly call the attention of the Ladies, to our DRESS AND FANCY GOODS

If you want new and fashionable goods call at M. LOUISSON & Co's. cheap cash store and be sure you can be suited We are now opening an invoice of

Black and fancy Brocade Dress Silk,
Black silk Mantillass and collored silk Visites
Genuine long fringed Canton crape shawls
French Muslin de Laine and poplins,
Merrimack, Turkey red and French furniture prints,
Ginghams and Chambreys, suitable for dress and riding robes
A variety of French lawns, Swiss mill, Jaconett and crossbarred muslin, and embroidered or dotted Cambric
An assortment of thread, Swiss, cotton and Jaconett
Edgings, lace and cuffs, and inscrtings,
Fine white embroidered courtain cambric with Gimps
Genuine needle work, collars and pocket handkerchiefs to suit
Real Marseilles white and pink counterpanes,
An assortment of Ladies and Misses hose.
Bleached and brown table linen, diaper and cloth, fine white striped and plain skirts,
Leghorn, straw and Gimp Bonnets,
Bonnet, neck and cap Ribbons and artificials,
Ladies morocco lasting and patent leather gaiters,
Kid, Lisle thread and silk gloves and mitts.
Papier mache toilett cases, fans, perfumery,
Silver thimbles, &c, &c

AND

All kinds of Domestics generally asked for in Dry Goods stores—Our gentleman department has been replenished with

Black and fancy broad cloth frock and sack coats,
Velvet, cassimerett, brown and yellow linen coats,
Superfine black doeskin and fancy cassimere pants
Satinet, corde roy, cottonade and jeans "
White and brown linen "
Fine black Satin and fancy silk vests,
" White Marseilles vests for parties and balls,
A good stock of fine white linen shirts,
Silk, cotton and woolen undershirts and drawers,
Black Italian silk cravats and stocks,
Fine white cambric, silk and pongee gents hdk's.
Gents riding buckskin and kid gloves,
Woolen, cotton and fancy striped socks,
Moleskin, Leghorn, straw and Metropolitan gents and boys hats,
A general assortment of boots and shoes, kid and lasting gaiters &c, &c
Trunks, valieses and carpet bags,
Satinets, Kentucky jeans, brown and bleached,
Irish linen &c, &c, And in addition to these we keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CROCKERY WARE, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but which will be sold to suit the times M. LOUISSON & Co

June 24, 1854–n42

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading, do second do do, do third do do, do fourth do do, do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do, do practical do do higher do

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, do octavo edition, do university do, do high school do, do primary do, do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology, do geology; do Zoology, Dick's complete works, 2 vols, Ure's dictionary of arts and science

GRAMMARS—Kirkham's, Smith's, Greene's, Brown's, Bullion's, Ollendorf's Spanish, with key, do French do, do German do, Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do

ATLASES—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas, Olney's do do do and primary.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality, slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies, reward of merit cards, in variety, pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers, pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers, camel hair pencils, map of the United States on rollers, do world do, Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored, ink stands, a great variety, cheap, india rubber bands and erasors, pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors, blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's, Moore's Goldsmith's, Tupper's, Milton's, Shakspeares; Burn's, Shelley's, Heman's, Scott's, Cowper's, Pollok's, Campbell's, Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain, Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain, Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions, carpenter's guide's in architecture, the new clerk's assistant, the American farm and barn book, the pultry keeper's guide book, Downing's fruit and fruit trees, Youatt and Martin on cattle, Youatt on the diseases of the horse, Miss Leslie's complete cookery, Byrne's engineer's pocket guide, Hoswell's do do do, Scribner's lumber ready reckoner, piano forte instructors

Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854,–n41 1m

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37

Honorable Hudson Bay Co.
Dishonored Drafts for Sale.

NOT having means to meet a certain draft against the above Honorable Co's. agents at this place, and the same having been in consequence dishonored, I now offer the said draft for sale to the highest bidder. Tenders will be received at my office untill the 1st August prox. The amount of the draft £———

TIMOTHY DOUBLEASS

Victoria, May 1st, 1854.–n42 4w

Cabinet Shop.



FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. J. LINVILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

ENOCH H. WILSON JAS. K. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

MERRITT & GOVE'S,

NEW LINE OF PACKETS now on the way from the States—the "LIVE YANKEE" to be followed by the "YANKEE NOTION" and "YANKEE DOODLE," all to run regular between San Francisco and Puget Sound

Agents—S MERRITT, San Francisco, and JOS CUSHMAN, Olympia.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machineist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice Apply to

J P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly

March 11, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co, W T, takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle Orders promptly attended to. HORACE MORSE

Seattle, W. T, May 3d, 1854. 6m30

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes Also piles and hewn timber

All orders promptly attended to by

J P KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A J POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles

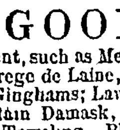
Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory Please call and examine

Terms Cash C C TERRY

Alki, April 26, 1854 -tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
Goldman & Rosenblatt,



HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mousline and Barege de Laine, French, English and American prints; Ginghams; Lawns, Plaid, Linen Diaper, Holland, Curtain Damask, Flannel; White Jeans and Sheeting, Toweling, Blk Broad Cloth, Cottonade, Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet, Cambric, Swiss Mull, Checked and Satin striped Muslins, Embr Curtain Muslin

Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes,
N W Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves,
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts,
Silk and Cotton Laces, fine Silk Parosols,
Ladies Silk, Cashm and Cotton Hose

An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles.

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats, Pants, Black Satin Vests, Silk and Satin Cravats, Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts, Merino under Shirts L B Shirts, Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts, Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats, Boys black Cashmere Hats,

BOOTS & SHOES

Calf skin and kip Boots, Gents and Boys P Lea Brogans, Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety

An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits
Our system—Equal justice to all

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT

Olympia, W. T, May 27, 1854. 3mo38

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted

Office, two doors south of Parker's store

G A LATHROP, M D

June 25, 1853 42 ly

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C Beatty

May 13, 1854 36tf

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon

REFERS TO

A Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Attorney at Law,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

June 24, 1854.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently fitted up a Hotel in Olympia is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COOK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

NOTICE

IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, IN OREGON TERRITORY.

IN virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States by the 2d section of the Act of Congress, approved September 27, 1850, entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon,' &c, and in accordance with the request of the Legislature of said Territory, NOTICE is hereby given, that the office of Surveyor General of Oregon will be removed from Oregon City to Salem, in Oregon Territory,

On the first day of August next;

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, A D 1854

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3

5 TONS assorted Iron,
1000 lbs Tobacco,
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea,
10 Kegs Pickles,
70 Boxes Candles,
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup,
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes;
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes,
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders,
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon,
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch,
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey,
20 Cases best Champagne,
60 Casks best Goshen Butter;
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams,
10 Barrels Porter and Ale,
25 Cases Porter and Ale,
20 Cases Brandy Peaches,
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar,
150 Boxes assorted soaps,
60 Sacks Oats,
20 Cases Buckwheat Flour, in Tins,
20 Cases best Leaf Lard,
15 M Segars,
25 Jars Apple Pulp,
400 lbs Cream Tartar,
10 Bbls Split Peas,
10 Bbls Carolina Rice,
50 Bbls Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour,
600 lbs Rye Flour,
75 Half bbls dried Corn Meal,
4 Tons Cadiz Salt,
50 Bbls Mess Pork,
2 Tons Ship Chains, for loging,
Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c, &c

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of KENDALL CO,

By J Cushman

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No 1, E B Syrup in kegs, No 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laines, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash

GEORGE & CO

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854–n40

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W T

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars

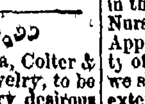
A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms

CORLISS & ENSIGN

October 1, 1853 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

"TIME IS MONEY."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parkes, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry, to be repaired Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.

tf. G C. ROBBINS.

Portland, Oregon, Sept 1, 1853.

W. [illegible]

[illegible] 1853.

Nov. 5, 1853.

[illegible]

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON [illegible]

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853

H. C MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec 15, 1852

DOCTOR L. C BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853

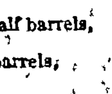
J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
Whidby's Island, W T.

mh 25, '54–ly

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
6000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL C ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House

A J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms

A. J BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb 11, 1854

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854 n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put, in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates

A. J. BALDWIN

Olympia, Sept 10, 1853 tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf 31 SAN FRANCISCO

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

OLYMPIA, W T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS,

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country, one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county, and one at Joseph Kelsoe's, near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1853.

[illegible] Williams &
WHOLESALE AND RE[illegible]
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
Main Street,
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ET
ARCHITECTS AND

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON [illegible]

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, [illegible] od informing the public gene[illegible] prepared to contract and furnish materials [illegible] ings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"

TERMS—Cash

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co, Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.

June 3, 1853. 6m12

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon

Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES,
CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov 5, 1853 9tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

By an arrangement with John B Preston, Esq, late Surveyor General, I will attend to the preparation of notifications, and all business connected with the Land Office Business at the office at Oregon City will be attended to by Mr. Preston personally.—This will insure to claimants a prompt and correct attention to their business

Office, for the present, on Third street, three doors from Main, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

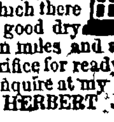
SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L YESLER & CO are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853 1tf

FOR SALE!



I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, June 4, 1853 30tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the purchase from Indians of guns, utensils of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by them in their intercourse with white people, or of Blankets or any article of clothing except skins or furs, is strictly forbidden by law under a penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, for each and every offence, and that such offences will be hereafter strictly prosecuted

The system of private reprisals in case of thefts committed by Indians, is also strictly forbidden by law. The Superintendant will be at all times ready to compel indemnity where it can be obtained from the tribe, and on failure, the act provides for remuneration otherwise. In case of violation of this provision, the right to indemnity is forfeited, and the penalty will be enforced in addition.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov & Supt. Indians Affairs.

Office Superintendant Indian Affairs,
Olympia, W. T. Feb. 22, 1854. tf.

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests;
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. [illegible]

Olympia, June 9, '54.

Notice.

ALL persons indeb[illegible] are reque[illegible] and those having demands aga[illegible] present them an[illegible] this kind as sp[illegible]

Seattle, June 10, 1854 -n40

defendant may appear in county in person or by attorney, duly authorized in writing, and confess judgment for any amount due or owing by him—and such confession shall be a waiver of all error for want of service or complaint When made upon a written power of attorney, the execution thereof shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, and the power of attorney filed with the clerk

Sec 227 In all cases the plaintiff or his attorney shall make oath that the amount for which the judgment is taken is actually due, and that the confession is not made by collusion with the defendant, or for the purpose of hindering, defeating, or defrauding any creditors of the defendant.

Sec. 228 Judgments by confession shall have the effect of ordinary judgments from the day on which they are rendered.

THE MANNER OF TAKING AND ENTERING JUDGMENT.

Sec. 229. When a trial by jury has been had, judgment shall be entered, in conformity to the verdict at the term during which it is rendered, unless an affidavit or statement of grounds for a new trial shall be filed, or unless the court order the case to be reserved for argument or further consideration, or grant a stay of proceedings.

Sec 230. When the case is reserved for argument or further consideration, as mentioned in the last section, it may be brought by either party before the court for argument at the first term thereafter

Sec. 231. If a set-off established at the trial exceed the plaintiff's demand, so established, judgment for the defendant shall be given for the excess; or if it appear that the defendant is entitled to any other affirmative relief, judgment shall be given accordingly

Sec 232 In an action to recover the possession of personal property, judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession, or the value thereof, in case a delivery cannot be had, and damages for the detention If the property have been delivered to the plaintiff, and the defendant claim a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property, or the value thereof, in case a return cannot be had, and damages for taking and withholding the same

Sec. 233. Immediately after entering the judgment, the clerk shall attach together all the papers in the case, and carefully keep them in his office

Sec. 234 Every clerk shall keep in his office a well bound book, to be called the execution docket, which shall be a public record; and open during usual business hours to all persons desirous of inspecting it

Sec 235 Within thirty days after the close of any term of the court, the clerk shall enter in said execution docket, a statement of each final judgment rendered at such term containing

1st The names at length of all the parties

2d. The date of the judgment, and against whom rendered

3d The amount or nature of the judgment, and costs.

4th An abstract of the costs of each party, and to whom belonging.

Sec. 236 The clerk shall also enter in his execution docket, a minute, in like manner, of any transcript of a judgment from the Supreme Court, or from the District court of any other county, or from a justice of the peace, when the same are presented to him for that purpose, as shall be provided for by law

Sec 237 He shall leave space on the same page, if practicable, with each case, in which he shall enter, in the order in which they occur, all the proceedings subsequent to the judgment in said case, until its final satisfaction, including the time when, and to what county, the execution is issued, and when returned, and the return, or substance thereof When the execution is levied on personal property, which is returned unsold, the entry shall be, "levied" (noting the date) "on personal property, not sold." When any sheriff shall furnish the clerk with a copy of any levy upon real estate on any judgment, the minutes of which are entered in his execution docket, the entry shall be, "levied upon real estate," noting the date, and shall refer to the page upon the book of levies where the same is entered, as is hereinafter provided When any execution, issued to any other county, is returned levied upon real estate in such county, the entry in the execution docket shall be, "levied on real estate of ——, in —— county," noting the date, county, and defendant whose estate is levied upon; and when the money is made or any part thereof, the amount and time when made shall be entered; also, when a writ of error has been taken, or the judgment is appealed, reversed, modified, discharged, or in any manner satisfied the facts in respect thereto shall be entered. The parties indebted may also assign or discharge such judgment, on such execution docket, when the judgment is fully satisfied, in any way, the clerk shall write the word "satisfied" in large letters across the face of the entry of such judgment.

Sec. 238. The clerk shall prefix to the execution docket a full and correct alphabetical index containing the names of all persons parties to judgments; plaintiffs and defendants in separate columns

Sec. 239. The clerk shall also keep in office a well bound book to be called "Book of Levies," which shall be a public record and open during usual business hours to all persons desirous of inspecting same in which he shall enter all levies real estate in his county when delivered to him by the sheriff as is provided by An alphabetical index shall be prefixed to the book of levies containing the names of all persons upon whose real estate levies been made, and when such levy is discharged in any manner an entry shall be made in the margin of the levies where the levy is recorded

JUDGMENT LIENS.

240. The real estate of any judgment debtor and such as he may acquire shall be held and bound to satisfy any judgment of the district or supreme court, or any judgment of a justice of the peace authorized by law to be levied upon real estate, for the period of five years from the day on which said judgment was rendered, said lien to commence as follows: On judgments of the district court of the county where the land is situated from the date of the rendition of the judgment: In all other cases from the date on which the levy is made provided the levy shall be lodged with the clerk to be recorded in the book of levies in the manner and at the time prescribed by law. If not so lodged with the clerk within such time, then from the time when it shall be so lodged. An appeal to the supreme court, writ of error, or stay of execution shall not affect any existing lien, and in all cases of an appeal or writ of error, the time from which the five years shall commence to run shall be from the date of the final judgment in the supreme court

Sec. 241 Personal property shall only be held from the time it is actually levied upon

EXECUTION.

Sec. 242 The party, in whose favor judgment is given, may at any time within five years thereafter, issue a writ of execution for its enforcement as prescribed by law

Sec 243 After the lapse of five years from the date of the judgment, an execution can be issued only by leave of the court, upon motion, with personal notice to the adverse party, unless he be absent or non-resident or cannot be found, in which case it may be given by publication, or in such other manner as the court shall direct; such leave shall not be given, unless it be established by the oath of the party or other satisfactory proof that the judgment or some part thereof remains unsatisfied and due

Sec 244 When a judgment requires the payment of money or the delivery of real or personal property, the same may be enforced in those respects by execution, as provided in this act When it requires the performance of any other act, a certified copy of the judgment may be served on the party, against whom it is given, or the person or officer who is required thereby, or by law to obey the same, and a writ shall be issued commanding him to obey or enforce the same If he refuse he may be punished by the court as for a contempt

Sec 245 There shall be four kinds of executions. one against the property of the judgment debtor, another against his person, the third for the delivery of the possession of real or personal property, or such delivery with damages for withholding the same And the fourth commanding the enforcement of or obedience to any special order of the court And in all cases there shall be an order to collect the costs

Sec 246 The writ of execution shall be issued in the name of the United States sealed with the seal of the court, and subscribed by the clerk, and shall be directed to the sheriff, or coroner when the sheriff is a party or interested, and shall intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the court, the county where the judgment was rendered, the names of the parties, the amount of the judgment if it be for money, and the amount actually due thereon, and shall require the sheriff substantially as follows

1st If it be against the property of the judgment debtor, it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment with interest out of the personal property of such debtor, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found out of his real property upon which the judgment is a lien

2d If it be against real or personal property, in the hands of personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants of real property or trustees it shall require the sheriff to satisfy the judgment with interest out of such property

3d If it be against the person of the judgment debtor, it shall require the sheriff to arrest such debtor and commit him to the jail of the county until he shall pay the judgement with interest, or be discharged according to law.

4th If it be for the delivery of the possession of real or personal property, it shall require the sheriff to deliver the possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto, and may at the same time require the sheriff to satisfy any charges, damages, or rents and profits, recovered by the same judgment, out of the personal property of the party against whom it was rendered, and the value of the property for which the judgment was recovered to be specified therein, if a delivery thereof cannot be had, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of his real property

Where it is to enforce obedience to any special order, it shall particularly command what is required to be done or to be omitted. Where the nature of the case shall require it, the execution may embrace one or more of the requirements above mentioned And in all cases, the execution shall require the collection of all interest, costs, and increased costs thereon

Sec 247 When the execution is against the property of the judgment debtor, it may be issued to the sheriff of any county in this territory, but it shall not be issued in the first instance, to the sheriff of any other county than that in which the judgment is rendered, unless the plaintiff or his attorney shall first make and file with the clerk an affidavit that the defendant has not subject to execution, sufficient property real or personal in said county, to satisfy the judgment, but that he has property subject to execution in some other county or counties. But after an execution has been returned "no property found," in the county in which judgment was rendered, an execution may be issued to any other county, upon the plaintiff or his attorney making oath that the defendant has property subject to execution in some other county or counties. When it requires the delivery of real or personal property, it shall be issued to the sheriff of the county where the property or some part thereof, is situated.

Sec. 248 The sheriff shall endorse upon a writ of execution, the time when he received the same, and such execution shall be returnable within ninety days after its date to the clerk who issued the same

Sec. 249 If the action be one in which the defendant may be arrested as provided by law, an execution against the person of the judgment debtor, may be issued to any county in the Territory; *Provided*, That the sheriff shall not arrest the defendant if he shall deliver to him property subject to levy sufficient to satisfy said judgment.

Sec 250 A person arrested on execution shall be imprisoned within the jail or the liberties thereof, and kept at his own expense until satisfaction of the execution, or his legal discharge, but the plaintiff shall be liable to the sheriff in the first instance for such expense as in other cases of arrest, in the same manner and to the same extent as herein prescribed.

Sec 251. All property real and personal of the judgment debtor, not exempt by law, shall be liable to execution

EXEMPTION

Sec 252 All real and personal estate to which any married woman shall hereafter become entitled to in her own right, and all which may at the time of her marriage belong to her, and all the issues rents and profits of such real estate shall not be liable to attachment for, or execution upon any liability of a judgment against the husband so long as she or any minor heir of her body shall be living, Provided that her separate property shall not be exempt from attachment or execution where the debts were owing by the wife, previous to marriage, or may have been contracted for her benefit

Sec 253 The following property shall be exempt from execution, except as herein otherwise specially provided

1st Dwellings and other buildings to the value of five hundred dollars, all private libraries, all articles of clothing of married women and children under twenty-one years, and to each family kitchen and cupboard ware to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, one bed for every two persons in the family, two cows, two horses or two yokes of oxen, one wagon, two hogs, farming utensils actually used by the family, produce raised upon the farm or garden sufficient for six months' consumption, and all tools of mechanics used to carry on their trade But no article of property mentioned in this section, shall be exempt from an execution issued on a judgment, recovered for its price, or upon a mortgage thereon, or for any tax levied thereon

Sec 254 In all cases the defendant himself may select the property which is exempt

Sec 255 When a sheriff or other officer has levied upon or attached, or is about to levy upon or attach, personal property which is claimed to be by law exempt from execution or attachment, the sheriff or other officer shall, if required by the person claiming, forthwith summon three discreet and disinterested men, having the qualifications of jurors, being householders and resident in the vicinity where the property is found, and administer to them an oath impartially to examine and determine how much, if any, of said property is so exempt Such persons shall have full power to summon witnesses, administer the necessary oaths, and adjourn from time to time not longer than three days in all They shall also have power to appraise the property claimed, and the other property of the claimant, so far as may be necessary to determine what portion, if any, is so exempt They shall deliver their decision to the sheriff in writing, and he shall forthwith deliver to the person claiming, such property as is by them decided exempt from execution, but nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the person claiming the property, from giving a bond and trying his right before the district court, as is provided in cases for trying the right of property claimed by other persons than the judgment debtor

ADVERSE CLAIMS TO PROPERTY LEVIED UPON

Sec 256 When any other person than the judgment debtor shall claim property levied upon or attached, he may have the right to demand and receive the same from the sheriff or other officer making the attachment or levy upon his making an affidavit that the property is his or that he has a right to the immediate possession thereof stating on oath the value thereof, and giving to the sheriff or officer a bond with sureties in double the value of such property, conditioned that he will apear at the next term of the District Court of the county in which the property was seized, which shall commence ten days or more after the bond is accepted by the sheriff or officer, and make good his title to the same or that he will return the property or pay its value to the said sheriff or other officer If the sheriff or officer require it the sureties shall justify as in other cases, and in case they do not so justify when required, the sheriff or officer shall retain the property, if the sheriff or officer do not require the bail to justify he shall stand good for their sufficiency He shall date and endorse his acceptance upon the bond

Sec 257 The officer shall return the affidavit, bond and justification if any to the office of the clerk of the District Court of the county in which the property was seized, and the clerk shall place the same upon his trial docket at the first term which shall commence ten days or more after it was accepted by the sheriff or officer as above provided for, and it shall stand for trial at that term.

Sec. 258. The person claiming the property shall be plaintiff and the sheriff and plaintiff in the execution defendants

Sec 259. If the claimant makes good his title to the property, the bond shall be cancelled, if to a portion thereof a like proportion of the bond shall be cancelled, but if he shall not maintain his title, judgment shall be rendered against him and his sureties for the value of the property, or for such a less amount as shall not exceed the amount due on the original execution or attachment Where the judgment is in favor of the sheriff for the entire property, the claimant shall pay the costs, where the claimant recovers all the property judgment shall be given in favor of the claimant for costs, where the claimant recovers a portion of the property only, the costs shall be apportioned When the plaintiff prevails the costs may be taxed against the defendant who was plaintiff in the execution or attachment, or the court may, if they shall be of opinion that the sheriff attached or levied upon said property without the exercise of due caution, adjudge him to pay the costs or any portion thereof

SALE OF PROPERTY TAKEN IN EXECUTION.

Sec. 260. Before the sale of property on execution notice thereof shall be given as follows:

1st. In case of personal property, by posting written or printed notice of the time and place of sale, in three public places of the county where the sale is to take place, not less than fifteen days before the day of sale

2d, In case of real property, by posting a similar notice particularly describing the property in three public places of the county where the property is situated, one of which shall be where the property is to be sold for four weeks prior to the day of sale and publishing a copy thereof once a week for the same period, in a newspaper of the county, if there be one, or if there be none, then in a newspaper of the Territory published nearest the place of sale

Sec 261 All sales of property under execution shall be made by auction, between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, after sufficient property has been sold to satisfy the execution no more shall be sold, neither the officer holding the execution, nor his deputy shall become a purchaser or be interested in any purchase at such sale, when the sale is of personal property capable of manual delivery, it shall be within view of those who attend the sale, and be sold in such parcels as are likely to bring the highest price, and when the sale is of real property, and consisting of several known lots or parcels, they shall be sold separately, or when a portion of such real property is claimed by a third person, and he requires it to be sold separately, such portion shall be thus sold Sales of real property shall be made on the premises if occupied by the defendant or any person holding under him, otherwise such sales shall be made at the court house door

Sec 262 The form and manner of sale of real estate by execution, shall be as follows

The sheriff shall proclaim aloud, at the place of sale, in the hearing of all the bystanders—"I am about to sell the following tracts of real estate, (here reading the description,) upon the following execution (here reading the execution) He shall also state the amount which he is required to make upon the execution, which shall include damages, interests, and costs, up to the day of sale and increased costs

If town property, and divided into two or more known lots, he shall ask,

1st Who will pay this debt for a seven years' lease of all these lots? If there is a bidder, he shall then inquire

2d. Who will pay the debt for a seven years' lease of any less number of lots than the whole? If there is a bidder, he shall inquire in respect to the smallest number of lots, for a lease of which any bidder is willing to pay the debt

3d Who will pay this debt, for the lease, for the least period of time?

If other lands, and divided into known tracts or parcels, he shall make similar inquiries concerning the whole, and the several parcels, and the separate acres in each parcel If a single tract of land, he shall make similar inquiries concerning the whole and the number of acres If there is no bidder who is willing to pay the debt for such lease of the whole, or of any part know as separate lots, parcels or acres, he shall then inquire who will pay the debt for the whole, or any known part, in lots, parcels or acres, as the case may require If he shall have a bidder, he shall then offer for sale to the highest bidder above the debt, the lowest number of lots, or parcels, or acres for which any one is willing to pay the debt If he has no bid for the whole, or any portion equal to the amount of the debt, he shall then offer the land for sale, the lots and parcels separately or together, as he shall deem most advantageous All land, except town lots, shall be sold by the acre

Sec 263 Where the land is sold by the acre and any less number of acres than the whole tract or parcel is sold, it shall be measured off to the purchaser in a square form from the north-east corner of the tract or parcel, unless some person having an interest in the land shall, at the sale or prior thereto and before the bidding is made, request that the land sold shall be taken from some other part, or in some other form, in such case, if such request is reasonable, the officer making the sale shall sell accordingly

Sec 264 When any entire tract or parcel is sold by the acre, it shall not be measured, but shall be deemed and taken to contain the number of acres named in the description, and be paid for accordingly, and where the number of acres is not contained in the description, the officer shall declare according to his judgment how many acres are contained therein, which shall be deemed and taken to be the true number of acres

Sec 265 The officer shall strike off the land to the best bidder, who shall forthwith pay the money bid to the officer, who shall return the money with his execution and his doings thereon to the clerk of the court from which the execution issued, according to the order thereof.

Sec 266. Upon the return of any sale of real estate as aforesaid, the clerk shall enter the cause on which the execution issued by its title in the docket of the term next after such return, and mark opposite the same, "sale of land for confirmation," and if no objection is made, the court at such term shall confirm such sale and order the officer to make out and deliver to the purchaser a deed or lease of the land sold as the case may require. If the court shall be satisfied that by any irregularity of the officer, or from any cause, injustice has been done, the court shall set aside the sale or lease and order a new execution.—When the sale is confirmed, the money shall be paid to those entitled thereto.—When the sale is set aside the money shall be repaid to the purchaser.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G A BARNES

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

—*EX TARQUINA*—

FLOUR—Chili and Gallego,
Pork—In hlfs and whole bbls,
Hams & Bacon, choice,
Butter, New York Goshen;
Ale, Read's draught,
Ale, Tennant's Bottled,
Lard, Ad Candles,
Pilot Bread, Cav Tobacco;
White lead and linseed oil,
Nails and Window sash,
Powder, shot, caps and lead,

Just received and for sale at PARKER'S
Olympia, April 22, 1854 33tf

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books All orders filled at short notice

Dec 3, 1853 6m

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch.—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c, of a superior quality can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets

S F LIKENS

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.—2tf

DR J. R CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. C is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made Ladies visited at their residence if requested

Feb 18, 1854 24tf

D R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order 15

Olympia, Dec 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited

Steilacoom, Aug 6th 1853.—1y 48

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz anding, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations

Dec. 3, 1853 13

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L B Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B Hastings and Alfred A Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L B Hastings & Co

F W Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up

L. B. HASTINGS,
F W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb 20, 1854 28tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON

Feb 18, 1854. 24tf

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

July 30, 1853. 47ly

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853—47ly.

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days

Dec 1, 1853 J O VAN BERGEN

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crookery and Glass ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE

PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea Rolls, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW

Feb 18, 1854 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician

H J & Co, are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

July 23, 1853—46ly

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

30 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,
50 doz S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant
20 " Jayne's Alterative,
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters,
50 " do Life Pills;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water,
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment,
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
30 " British Oil,
36 " Harlem do,
40 " Godfrey's Cordial,
30 " Bateman's Drops,
12 " Ayer's C pectoral
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer,
300 gross bottle corks,
70 cases Sarsap syrup,
25 " Lemon syrup,
25 " Raspberry do,
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,
100 ozs Quinine,
20 " Strychnine,
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa,
500 lbs Saltpetre,
800 lbs Alum,
255 lbs Balsam copaiva,
75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule,
100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent,
500 lbs Cream of Tartar
350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
800 lbs Bi-carb Soda,
500 lbs Beeswax;
200 lbs refined champhor,
400 lbs Copperas,
500 lbs Glauber salts;
50 gals cold press'd castor oil;
4 boxes cast steel soap,
3 bbls lampblack,
1 bbl Race ginger,
50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
300 lbs Hops;
100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind;
800 lbs Sal soda;
1200 lbs Epsom salts;
200 lbs Sponge,
75 lbs Carb Ammonia,
50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
50 lbs Indigo, Bengal,
30 lbs Opium (new crop)
20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
2 bbls Sassafras bark,
200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes,
125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
15 bbls Dyewood,

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty,
50 gals copal Varnish,
75 " Japan do,
400 " Spts Turpentine;
200 " Linseed oil;
100 lbs essential Oils,
2000 lbs White Lead;
800 lbs Red do,
300 lbs Litharge,
800 lbs Venetian Red;
400 lbs Spanish Brown;
200 lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines,
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c W S LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853 tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb 11, 1854 23tf

GEORGE ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ LANDING, W. T

September 6 1852 tf.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL IN

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00, for 6 months $3 00. Single copies, 25 cts
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

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For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $5
For every additional insertion, $1
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.
L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco.
T. J. ECKINSON, Vancouver;
E. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
GEORGE B GOUDY, Lafayette, " "
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend,
R. H. LANSDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
L. D DURGIN, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie,
W. T SALWARD, Port Ludlow.
JOHN W CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
H. C. MOSELEY, Steilacoom

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT regulating the practice and proceedings in Civil Actions
Passed, March 28th, 1854
[CONTINUED]

Sec 267 The party to whom such lease or deed is given, shall upon the receipt therof take the same to the clerk of the district court of the county where the land lies, or to which said county is attached for judicial purposes, who shall enter in his book of levies, where the levy is recorded, what disposition has been made of such portion of the real estate, and shall endorse the fact upon the deed or lease, with the date when presented to him, and when made And no recorder shall record any such deed or lease without such endorsement

Sec 268 When the sheriff shall levy upon personal property, by virtue of an execution, he may permit the defendant to retain the same, or any part thereof, in his possession until the day of sale, upon the defendant executing a bond to the sheriff, with sufficient surety, in double the value of such property, to the effect that it shall be delivered to the sheriff at the time and place of sale, and for non-delivery thereof, an action may be maintained upon such bond by the sheriff or the plaintiff in the execution

Sec. 269 If at the time appointed for the sale, the sheriff should be prevented from attending at the place appointed, or being present, should deem it for the advantage of all concerned to postpone the sale, for want of purchasers, or other sufficient cause, he may postpone the sale, not exceeding one week, next after the day appointed and so from time to time for like cause, giving notice of every adjournment by public proclamation, made at the same time, not exceeding the life of the execution.

Sec 270 When the purchaser of any personal property, capable of manual delivery, shall pay the purchase money, the sheriff shall deliver to him the property, and shall give him a receipted bill of sale. When such personal property shall not be capable of manual delivery, the sheriff shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a receipted bill of sale

Sec 271 The lease and sale of real estate under execution, after the same is confirmed, shall be absolute

Sec. 272. Where property liable to an execution against several persons is sold thereon, and more than a due proportion of the judgment is levied upon the property of one of them, or one of them pays without a sale more than his proportion, he may compel contributions from the others; and when a judgment is against several, and is upon an obligation or contract of one of them as security for another, and the surety pays the amount, or any part thereof, either by sale of his property or before sale, he may compel repayment from the principal. In such cases, the person so paying or contributing, shall be entitled to the benefit of the judgment to enforce contribution or repayment, if within thirty days after his payment, he file with the clerk of the court where the judgment was rendered, notice of his payment, and claim to contribution or repayment; upon filing such notice, the clerk shall make an entry thereof in the margin of the docket where the judgment is entered.

PROCEEDINGS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE EXECUTION.

Sec. 273 After the issuing of an execution against property and upon proof by affidavit of a party, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the district court, or any judge thereof, that the judgment debtor has property or effects liable to execution which he unjustly refuses to apply towards the satisfaction of the judgment, such court or judge may, by an order, require the judgment debtor to appear and answer under oath concerning the same before such court or judge, or before a referee appointed by such court or judge, at the time and place specified in the order, the place to be within the county in which the judgment debtor resides, and disobedience to such order may be punished as for a contempt.

Sec. 274. The judgment debtor on his appearance may be examined on oath concerning his property, and his answers reduced to writing, and filed with the clerk of the court by whom the execution was issued. Either party may also examine witnesses in his behalf, and if during such examination any property, rights or credits of such judgment debtor, not exempt by law, be discovered, they may be levied upon by execution.

Sec. 275. After the issuing of execution against property, any person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the sheriff the amount of his debt, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution, and the sheriff's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the amount so paid

Sec 276 After the issuing or return of an execution against property of a judgment debtor, or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, and upon an affidavit that any person or corporation has property of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him in an amount exceeding twenty-five dollars, the district court, or any judge, thereof, may by an order require such person or corporation, or any officer or member thereof, to appear at a specified time and place before such court or judge, and answer concerning the same If before a referee, the examination shall be taken by the referee and certified to the court or judge The court or judge may also, in their discretion, require notice of such proceeding to be given to any party to the action, in such manner as may seem to him proper

Sec. 277 At any time after the making of such order, the judgment creditor may exhibit written allegations and interrogatories touching the property, stock, or credits of the judgment debtor in the possession of, or held by such person or corporation as garnishee, or debts owing to the judgment debtor by him or it, and such garnishee shall be required to make full, direct and true answers to the same, on oath.

Sec 278 On the day when the garnishee shall be required to attend before the court, judge or referee, he shall exhibit on oath his answer to the allegations and interrogatories of the judgment creditor, unless for cause shown a further time shall be allowed, in default of such answer, the judgment creditor may take judgment by default against him at the next term thereafter, or the court or judge may punish him as for a contempt

Sec. 279. Such judgment by default may be proceeded on to final judgment in like manner as action against defendants, but no final judgment shall be rendered against the garnishee for a greater amount than that specified in the execution

Sec 280. The judgment creditor may except to the answer of any garnishee for insufficiency, and if the same shall be judged insufficient, the court or judge may allow the garnishee to amend his answer in such time, and upon such terms as shall be just, or the judgment creditor may take judgment by default, or move the court or judge to attach the body of the garnishee, to compel a sufficient answer

Sec 281 The judgment creditor may deny the answer of the garnishee in whole or in part, and the issue shall be tried as ordinary issues between plaintiff and defendant If the answer of the garnishee be not excepted to, or denied in such time as the court or judge may deem proper, it shall be taken to be true and sufficient.

Sec 282 If by the answer not excepted to or denied, or if upon trial it shall appear that the garnishee is possessed of property or effects of the judgment debtor, or is indebted to him, the value of such property or effects, or of the debt, being ascertained, judgment may be rendered against the garnishee for the proper amount in money, but if such debt be not yet due, execution shall not be awarded against the garnishee until it becomes due, and in such cases the court may make him a reasonable allowance for his trouble in answering, to be paid out of the fund in his hands.

Sec 283. Whenever any property, effects, money or debts belonging or owing to the judgment debtor shall be confessed or found by the court, judge or referee or jury, to be in possession of the garnishee, he may at any time before final judgment, discharge himself by delivering the same to the sheriff

Sec. 284 The judgment debtor or claimant may be required to attend before the court, judge or jury, for the purpose of giving any necessary information respecting property or effects alleged to be in the possession of the garnishee, and may be thereupon examined on oath concerning the same.

Sec 285. In all cases of controversy between the judgment creditor and garnishee, the parties may be adjudged to pay or recover costs as in ordinary cases between plaintiff and defendant

Sec 286. Execution may be issued to collect any judgment rendered against a garnishee, as in ordinary cases of judgment against defendants.

Sec. 287. The earnings of a judgment debtor for personal services, at any time within sixty days next preceding the judgment, against a garnishee, shall not be included in such judgment

Sec. 288. No Territorial or county treasurer, sheriff, constable, or other public officer, shall be liable to answer as garnishee for moneys in his possession as such public officer, belonging to or claimed by any judgment debtor.

EVIDENCE—COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

Sec. 289. Every person of sound mind, suitable age and discretion except as hereinafter provided, may be a witness in any action or proceeding

Sec. 290. No person offered as a witness shall be excluded from giving evidence by reason of his interest in the event of the action but such interest may be shown to effect his credibility

Sec. 291. The last section shall not apply to a party to the action, nor to any person for whose immediate benefit it is prosecuted or defended When any assignor of a thing in action or contract is examined as a witness on behalf of any person deriving title through or from him, the adverse party may offer himself as a witness to the same matter in his own behalf, and he shall be so received But such assignor shall not be admitted to be examined in behalf of any person deriving title through or from him, against any executor or administrator.

Sec 292. No person offered as a witness shall be excluded from giving evidence, by reason of conviction for crime, but such conviction may be shown to affect his credibility; Provided, that no person who shall have been convicted for the crime of perjury shall be a competent witness in any case, unless such conviction shall have been reversed or unless he shall have received a pardon.

Sec 293 The following persons shall not be competent to testify

1st Those who are of unsound mind, or intoxicated at the time of their production for examination

2d Children under ten years of age, who appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly.

3d Indians, or persons having more than one half Indian blood, in an action or proceeding to which a white person is a party

Sec 294 In order to encourage confidence, and to preserve it inviolate, the following persons shall not be examined as witnesses:

1st A husband shall not be examined for or against his wife, nor a wife for or against her husband, nor can either, during marriage or afterwards, be, without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during marriage But this exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one against the other; nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other

2d An attorney or counsellor shall not, without the consent of his client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him or his advice given thereon in the course of professional employment

3d A clergyman or priest shall not, without the consent of the person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs

4th A regular physician or surgeon shall not, without the consent of his patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending such patient, which was necessary to enable him to prescribe or act for the patient

MANNER OF COMPELLING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES

Sec 295 No person shall be obliged to attend as a witness before any court of record, judge, justice of the peace, commissioner, referee or other officer, in any civil action out of the county in which he resides, unless his residence be within twenty miles of such court, judge, justice of the peace commissioner, referee or other officer. And no person shall be compelled to attend as a witness in any civil action or proceeding, unless the fees be paid or tendered to him, which are allowed by law for one days attendance as a witness, and for travelling to and returning from the place where he is required to attend, provided such fees be demanded by him at the time of service of the subpœna

Sec. 296 The subpœna may require not only the personal attendance of the person to whom it is directed, at a particular time and place to testify as a witness, but may also require him to bring with him any books, documents, or things under his control; but no public officer or person having the possession or control of public records or papers, which by law are required to be kept in any particular office or place, shall be compelled to produce the same in any court.

Sec. 297 The subpœna shall be issued as follows:

1st. To require attendance before a court of record, or at the trial of an issue therein, it shall be issued in the name of the United States, and be under the seal of the court before which the attendance is required, or in which the issue is pending;

2. To require attendance out of such a court, before a judge, justice of the peace, commissioner, referee or other officer authorized to administer oaths, or to take testimony in any matter under the laws of this Territory, it shall be issued by such judge, justice of the peace, commissioner, referee or other officer before whom the attendance is required;

3 To require attendance before a commissioner appointed to take testimony by a court of any other State, Territory or county, it may be issued by any judge or justice of the peace, in places within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 298, Such subpœna may be served by any white person over eighteen years of age, by exhibiting and reading it to the witness, or by giving him a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at the place of his abode When service is made by any other person other than an officer authorized to serve process, proof of service shall be made by affidavit.

Sec. 299. A person present in court or before a judicial officer, may be required to testify in the same manner as if he were in attendance upon a subpœna issued by such court or officer.

Sec. 300. If any person duly served with a subpœna, and obliged to attend as a witness, shall fail so to do, without any reasonable excuse, he shall be liable to the aggrieved party for all damages occasioned by such failure, to be recovered in a civil action

Sec. 301 Such failure to attend, as required by the subpœna, shall also be considered a contempt, and upon due proof, the witness may be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or until discharged by due course of law.

Sec 302. The court, judge, justice of the peace or other officer, in such case, may issue an attachment to bring such witness before them to answer for contempt, and also to testify as a witness in the cause in which he was subpœnaed

Sec 303 If the witness be a prisoner confined in a jail or prison within this Territory, an order for his examination in prison, upon deposition, or for his temporary removal and production before a court or officer, for the purpose of being orally examined, may be issued

Sec 304 Such order can only be made upon affidavit, showing the nature of the action or proceeding, the testimony expected from the witness, and its materiality

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES

Sec 305. A party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness, at the instance of the adverse party, or of one of several adverse parties, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner, and subject to the same rules of examination as any other witness to testify at the trial, or he may be examined on a commission

Sec 306 Instead of the examination being had at the trial, as provided by the last section, the plaintiff, at the time of filing his complaint or afterwards, and the defendant, at the time of filing his answer or afterwards, may file in the clerk's office, interrogatories for the discovery of facts and documents material to the support or defence of the action, to be answered on oath by the adverse party

Sec 307 Such interrogatories shall be answered, and such answers filed in the clerk's office within twenty days after the same are served on the party interrogated, unless for cause shown, a further time be allowed by the court or judge thereof.

Sec 308 A party to an action having filed interrogatories to be answered by the adverse party, as prescribed by the last two sections, shall not thereby be precluded from examining such adverse party as a witness at the trial

Sec 309 The testimony of a party, either upon an examination at the trial, or upon interrogatories filed, may be rebutted by adverse testimony.

Sec 310. If a party refuse to attend and testify at the trial, or to be examined upon a commission, or to answer any interrogatories filed, his complaint, answer, or reply may be stricken out, and judgment taken against him, and he may also, in the discretion of the court, be proceeded against as in other cases for a contempt Provided, that the preceding sections shall not be construed so as to compel any person to answer any question, where such answer may tend to criminate himself.

Sec 311. A party examined by an adverse party, as in this act provided, may be examined on his own behalf in respect to any matter pertinent to the issue But if he testify to any new matter not responsive to the inquiries put to him by the adverse party, or necessary to explain or qualify his answer thereto, or to discharge, when his answer would charge himself, such adverse party may offer himself as a witness on his own behalf, in respect to such new matter, and shall be received

Sec. 312 A person for whose immediate benefit the action is prosecuted or defended, though not a party to the action, may be examined as a witness in the same manner, and subject to the same rules of examination, as if he were named as a party.

OF DEPOSITIONS

Sec. 313. The testimony of a witness in this Territory may be taken by deposition, to be read in evidence in any action, suit, or proceeding commenced and pending in any court in this Territory, in the following cases:

1. When the witness resides out of the county, and more than twenty miles from the place of trial;

2 When the witness is about to leave the county, and go more than twenty miles from the place of trial, and there is a probability that he will continue absent when the testimony is required.

3 When the witness is sick, infirm, or aged, as to make it probable that he will not be able to attend at the trial.

Sec. 314. Either party may have the deposition of a witness taken in this Territory, before any judge, of the district court, justice of the peace, clerk of the supreme or district courts, mayor of a city, or notary public, on serving on the adverse party or his attorney previous notice of the time and place of examination. Such notice shall be at least three days, and in addition one day, Sundays excepted, for every ten miles of the distance of the place of examination from the residence of the person to whom notice is given.

Sec. 315. The deposition shall be written by the officer taking the same, or by the witness, or by some disinterested person in the presence and under the direction of such officer. When completed, it shall be carefully read to or by the witness, corrected if desired, and subscribed by him, and certified by the officer substantially as follows:

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of ——— }

I, A. B, justice of the peace in and for said county (or judge, clerk, &c, as the case may be) do hereby certify that the above deposition was taken before me, and reduced to writing by myself (or witness, as the case may be), at —— in said county, on the —— day of —— 18— at —— o'clock, in pursuance of notice hereto annexed that the above named witness, before examination, was sworn (or affirmed) to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and that the said deposition was carefully read to (or by) said witness, and then subscribed by him

Dated at —— the — day of —, 18 .

A B. Justice of the Peace.

Sec 316 The deposition shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope by the officer taking the same, and directed to the clerk of the court, arbitrators, referee or justice of the peace, before whom the action is pending, or to such person as the parties in writing may agree upon, and either delivered to the clerk of the court, or other person, or transmitted through the mail or by some private opportunity.

Sec. 317 Such deposition may be used by either party, upon the trial or other proceeding against any party giving or receiving the notice, subject to all legal exceptions, to the competency or credibility of the witness, or the manner of taking the deposition But if the parties attend at the examination, no objection to the form of an interrogatory shall be made at the trial, unless the same was taken at the time of the examination It shall be the duty of the person taking the deposition to propound to the witness every question proposed by either party, and to note all objections to the form of any interrogatory, and when any interrogatory is objected to on account of form, unless the form is amended and the objection waived, he shall write after the question and before the answer the words "objected to," and when any witness declines to answer a question on the ground that it will tend to criminate himself, that fact shall also be noted after the question is written down. The deposition may be taken in the form of a narrative, or by question and answer, or partly in either form, as either party present at the examination shall require. When taken by question and answer, the officer shall first write down the question, and then the answer as nearly as may be in the language of the witness; but when the deposition is read to the witness previous to signing it, he shall be permitted to amend his answer to any question, or any part of his deposition; such amendment however, unless both parties shall otherwise agree, shall not be made by way of interlining or erasing, but shall be added at the end of the deposition, under the title "amendment by the witness," and such amendment shall intelligibly refer to the part so amended.

Sec. 318 No deposition shall be used if it shall appear that the reason for taking it no longer exists: Provided, however, that if the party producing the deposition in such case, shall show any sufficient cause then existing for using such deposition, it may be admitted

Sec. 319 When the plaintiff in any action shall discontinue it, or when it shall be dismissed for any cause, and another action shall afterwards be commenced for the same cause between the same parties, or their respective representatives, all depositions lawfully taken in the first action, may be used in the other in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions and objections as if originally taken for such other action: Provided, that the deposition shall have been duly filed in the court where the first action was pending, and shall remain in the custody of the court, from the termination of the first action until the commencement of the other.

Sec. 320 When any action shall have been appealed from one court to another, all depositions lawfully taken to be used in the court below, may be used in the appellate court in the same manner, and subject to such exemptions for informality or irregularity and none other, as were taken to such depositions in writing in the court below.

Sec. 321. Any witness may be subpœnaed and compelled, by any officer authorized to take depositions, to appear and give his deposition at any place within twenty miles of the abode of such witness, in like manner and under the same penalties as he may be subpœnaed and compelled to attend as a witness in any court.

OF DEPOSITIONS TAKEN OUT OF THE TERRITORY.

Sec. 322. The testimony of a witness out of this Territory, may be taken by deposition, to be read in evidence in any action, suit or proceeding pending in any court in this Territory.

Sec 323 T
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commission issu
seal of the court,
or a judge there
made on the a
upon giving to the adver
torney, ten days previous notice
together with a copy of the
intended to be put to such wi
be issued to a person or p
ceeding three in number, a
the parties or their attorne
not agree, to any judge, justice
notary public, or other competent person,
selected by the court or judge granting the
order for the commission.

Sec. 324. Such proper, interrogatories,
as well on part of the plaintiff as on part of
the defendant, as the respective parties may
prepare to be settled, if they disagree as to
form by the court or judge thereof granting
the order for the commission, shall be
annexed to the commission; or where the
parties agree to that mode, the examination
may be without written interrogatories.

Sec. 325. The commission shall authorize the commissioner or commissioners to administer an oath to the witness, and to take his deposition in answer to the several interrogatories annexed to such commission, or when the examination is to be without interrogatories, in respect to the question in dispute, to certify the deposition to the court, and to direct it to the clerk of the court, or such other person designated or agreed upon, and foward it to him by mail or other usual channel of conveyance.

Sec. 326. A trial or other proceeding shall not be postponed by reason of a commission not returned except upon affidavit or other evidence satisfactory to the court that the testimony of the witness is necessary and that proper diligence has been used to obtain it.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY.

Sec. 327. When any person shall be desirous to perpetuate the testimony of any witness, he shall make a statement in writing setting forth briefly and substantially his title, claim or interest in or to the subject concerning which he desires to perpetuate the evidence, and the names of all persons interested or supposed to be interested therein, and also the name of the witness proposed to be examined which statement shall be under oath and filed in the district court If the subject of the proposed deposition relate to real estate within this territory the statement shall be filed in the county where the lands or any part thereof lie, otherwise in the county where the parties interested, or some of them reside. Upon such statement an application may be made to such court or a judge thereof to allow the examination of such witness.

Sec. 328. The court or judge shall appoint a time and place for hearing such application and shall order notice thereof and of the statement to be served on all persons mentioned therein as adversely interested in the matter. The notice shall be served personally on all those living in the Territory at least twenty days before the time of hearing the application. Upon those who are not residents of the territory it shall be served by publication or otherwise in the same manner as a summons is served upon a non-resident

Sec 329. If upon such hearing of the parties or of the applicant alone, should no adverse party appear, the court or judge shall be satisfied that there is sufficient cause for taking the deposition, an order shall be made allowing the examination of the witness, and such court or judge shall direct a commission to issue therefor, in like manner as a commission to take the testimony of witnesses in other cases

Sec 330 The deposition of such witness whether residing in this territory or not shall be taken upon written interrogatories filed by the applicant and cross interrogatories filed by any party adversely interested if he shall think fit, and it shall be taken and returned substantially in the same manner as if taken upon commission to be used in any cause pending in the same court

Sec 331. The deposition when returned shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court by whom the commission was issued and if a trial be had between the person at whose request the deposition was taken and the persons named in the statement or any of them or their successors in interest, upon proof of the death or insanity of the witness or of his inability to attend the trial by reason of age, sickness or settled infirmity, the deposition or a certified copy thereof may be used by either party subject to all legal objections. But if the parties attend at the examination no objection to the form of the interrogatories shall be made at the trial unless the same were taken at the time of the examination.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO RECORDS, DOCUMENTS AND OTHER WRITINGS

Sec. 332. Any court in wh
is pending, or a judge thereof
notice, order either party to
other, within a specified time
and copy, or permission to
any book, document, or
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ered to the plaintiff, if in money, the amount so tendered, and the allegation be found true, the plaintiff shall not recover costs, but shall pay them to the defendant.

Sec. 379. If the defendant in any action pending shall at any time deposit with the clerk of the court, for the plaintiff, the amount which he admits to be due, together with all costs that have accrued, and notify the plaintiff thereof, and such plaintiff shall refuse to accept the same in discharge of the action, and shall not afterwards recover a larger amount than that deposited with the clerk, exclusive of interest and cost, he shall pay all costs that may accrue, from the time such money was so deposited.

Sec. 380. In all civil actions tried before a justice of the peace, in which an appeal shall be taken to the district court, and the party appellant shall not recover a more favorable judgment in the district court than before the justice of the peace, such appellant shall pay all costs accruing after the appeal.

Sec. 381. When costs are adjudged against an infant plaintiff, the guardian or person by whom he appeared in the action, shall be responsible therefor, and payment may be enforced by execution.

Sec. 382. In an action prosecuted or defended by an executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, or a person expressly authorized by statute, costs shall be recovered as in an action by or against a person prosecuting or defending in his own right, but such costs shall be chargeable only upon or collected off the estate of the party represented, unless the court shall direct the same to be paid by the plaintiff or defendant personally, for mismanagement or bad faith in such action or defence.

Sec. 383. When the cause of action after the commencement of the action by assignment, or in any other manner becomes the property of a person not a party thereto, and the prosecution or defence is thereafter continued, such person shall be liable to the costs in the same manner as if he were a party, and payment thereof may be enforced by attachment.

Sec. 384. In all actions prosecuted in the name and for the use of the territory, or in the name and for the use of any county, the territory or county shall be liable for costs in the same cases and to the same extent as private parties.

Sec. 385. When the decision of a court of inferior jurisdiction in an action or special proceeding is brought before the supreme court, or a district court, for review, such proceedings shall for purposes of costs be deemed an action at issue upon a question of law from the time the same is brought into the supreme court, or district court, and costs thereon may be awarded and collected in such manner as the court shall direct, according to the nature of the case.

Sec. 386. In the following cases the costs of an appeal to the supreme court shall be in the discretion of the court:

1st. When a new trial shall be ordered.

2d. When a judgment shall be affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Sec. 387. In all other actions and proceedings than those mentioned in this chapter, where no provision is made for the recovery of costs, they may be allowed or not, and if allowed may be apportioned between the parties in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 388. Any party aggrieved by the taxation of costs by the clerk of the court, may upon application have the same retaxed by the court in which the action or proceedings is had.

Sec. 389. When the plaintiff in an action resides out of the county, or is a foreign corporation, security for the costs and charges which may be awarded against such plaintiff may be required by the defendant. When required, all proceedings in the action shall be stayed until a bond executed by two or more persons be filed with the clerk, conditioned that they will pay such costs and charges as may be awarded against the plaintiff by judgment, or in the progress of the action, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars. A new or additional bond may be ordered by the court, or judge, upon proof that the original bond is insufficient security, and proceedings in the action stayed until such new or additional bond be executed and filed. The plaintiff may deposit with the clerk the sum of two hundred dollars in lieu of a bond.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

☞ The 4th of July dinners at the hotels in this place, abounded with all the varieties of the vegetable kingdom grown in the territory, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season—such as new potatoes, beans, peas, carrots, onions, turnips, radishes, lettuce, &c. &c.

Kanahameha III, king of the Hawaiian Islands, has issued a proclamation, declaring the entire neutrality of those Islands in the war now impending between the Great Maritime Powers of Europe.

Senator Everett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

James Montgomery, the poet, is dead.

Ex-President Fillmore has been traveling through the southern States, no doubt to manufacture capital for the next whig candidateship for the Presidency.

It is stated, according to the Baltimore Sun, that a movement is on foot at Washington to reorganize the whig party, and to urge the name of the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the next Presidency. Other names, however, are mentioned, and among the most prominent are Millard Fillmore, of New York, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

To the Democracy of Thurston County.

By reference to another column, it will be perceived that about the time of the adjournment of the legislature the members of the whig party held a caucus for the purpose of a thorough organization of the same. The proceedings were handed to us a few weeks ago for publication, and inasmuch as they were withheld for an unusual length of time, if publicity was intended, we have been in no hurry in giving them an insertion until, at last, a proper time to warn the democracy of the complete organization of the opposition throughout the territory—secret it is true, but active and vigorous in its operation for success at the approaching election. They will bring out their strongest men in every county, and of course will leave no resort unavailed of to secure their object.

Particularly in Thurston county will an unusual effort be made by the whigs to consummate their designs, and it is time that the democracy should see the party line tightened in order that they may be enabled to distinguish a friend from a foe.

The democratic county committee for this county, has fixed upon Olympia, as the place for holding the approaching convention, and on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, as the most judicious time—giving a month's time prior to the election for our party harmoniously to agree to support, to a man, the nominations of the convention. Unless that determination is adopted and acted upon in good faith, partial and perhaps total defeat will be the consequence. The convention, as has been stated some time since, will be of a *delegate* character—authorizing the appointment of one delegate to each ten voters throughout the several precincts—fractions to count in favor of the smaller precincts only.

Eight election precincts have been established in this county by the commissioners, a list of which will be found in another column, very judiciously distributed. Every voter in the county can attend the polls and cast his vote, and it is to be hoped that no *democratic* voter will fail to do so.

Although in the creation of two of the new counties by the last legislature, two strong democratic precincts were lost to our party, yet there is no reasonable doubt that we have a clear majority, if unanimity of action can be obtained; and there can be no existing reason why that same harmony cannot be obtained in our ranks at the coming election, that characterized the opposition in the previous one.

Under the present arrangement—the delegate system—(which has been adopted in most of the States by both parties), entire satisfaction cannot fail to crown the deliberations of the convention which is proposed to be holden. All that it is necessary for each precinct to do in its primary action, will be to hold meetings—count the number of voters, or examine the census roll, and appoint their delegates in accordance therewith—men who will take an interest in democratic measures, and will be certain to attend the convention. Strict and impartial justice will thus be meted out to every portion of the county—all sections will have a proportionate voice in the selection of candidates, and all should be satisfied after the nomination of candidates. It is only in this way that the supremacy of the democratic party has been maintained over the grinding tyranny of capital against labor—unequal and impartial legislation against special enactments—restriction of the right of suffrage—protection to the capital of the rich—chartered monopolies, and a catalogue of wrongs and abuses, all of which would tend to reduce our Union of Republican States to a monarchy. The same whig party that now seeks to elevate to office representives of the people, and their law-makers, belong in sentiment and feeling to that monarchy which granted a charter to a powerful company, a part of which is now within our borders, and which gave birth to a certain "Puget Sound Agricultural Company" that would eagerly claim our whole territory as its domains. Everywhere and at all times, aristocracy and wealth have been opposed to the principles which govern the democratic party.

Will the people of this county and territory elevate men to office who would pass laws opposed to their best interests, and to every sense of justice? If so, vote for the whig candidates. If not, support those of the democratic party.

We have every reason to believe that the democracy will be united in the coming election. We have assurances from every quarter that the decision of a delegate convention will be considered binding on the party. With this assurance, all ill-grounded apprehensions that any one particular locality would endeavor to control the actions of the other can at once be dispelled, if they were ever entertained. Let the precincts be true to themselves in sending up delegates, and there will be no cause for murmur after the nominations are made. Let the democracy in each precinct send in the names of persons whom they desire to become candidates for all or any particular office, subject to the decision of the convention, for publication, and then the convention will have a mass of names to select from. Above all things, let the democracy hang together, or they may expect the whig party to hang the county on the political gibbet erected through the dissensions in our own ranks.

☞ Since the above was in type we have received a notice (which will be found in another column), from the whig central committee of Thurston county, calling a whig convention at Olympia, on the 29th inst., to make nominations, &c.

The call of the democratic central committee will also be found in another column.

The Hudson Bay Company.

We took occasion a few weeks since to refer to the fact that Gov. Stevens had given official notice to the Hudson Bay Company, trading within this territory, that their commercial intercourse with the Indians must cease on the first of the present month.

It would not have been continued as long as it has, had the whig appointee of Indian affairs for Oregon had the best interests of the country at heart. However, but little could have been expected from him, or the right kind of instructions be expected from his superiors in office, as the whole tendency of whig measures has ever been to bolster up soulless monopolies, such as the present corporation of adventurers under consideration.

That the notice given by Gov. Stevens was entirely proper, no democratic American will deny, and, as will be seen by the following extract, was in strict accordance with the instructions of the commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is certainly time that this powerful monopoly should confine itself to the legitimate business guaranteed to the company under our treaty with Great Britain of 1846—It is time that they, the Chief Factors, should know, that as foreigners, acting under a charter from a foreign government, cannot and will not be permitted to transgress the laws of the United States, if the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians is strictly enforced, and it is useless to suppose that the authorities of our government, to whom is intrusted the high and responsible duty of seeing our laws executed, will permit themselves to see them shamefully violated.

The Indians too, should be made to understand that it is the government of the United States, and not the Chief Factors of the *Honorable* Hudson Bay Company, to whom they are to look for protection when their rights are violated, or whom they have to fear when evil councils prevail, and they are induced to pass the barriers a wise and munificent government has instituted to guard the respective rights of the white man and Indian.

To show that our government has not been unmindful of what is due to its subjects, we here annex the instructions of Mr. G. W. Manypenny, commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Gov. Stevens, of this territory:

"It has been represented, that most of the goods that have been given to the Indians of Oregon have been purchased of the Hudson Bay Company thereby conveying to the Indians the false impression that they were conferred by persons belonging to a foreign government. It is to be hoped that this has not been done to an extent to produce, as yet, much bad effect, but as it is adverse to the policy of our Indian relations, as well as injurious and insulting to our government, to cause these people to believe themselves recipients of foreign gratuities, I would suggest that you make all your purchases from American citizens, when practicable, and embrace every opportunity to impress on the Indians that it is the American government, and not the British, that confers upon them these benefits. The Indians should also be prevented from crossing the line into the British possessions.—The Hudson Bay Company has long wielded an undue influence over all Indians within their reach, that you may perhaps find it a difficult matter to carry out these views, but perseverance will no doubt finally effect it, or at least go far toward correcting the present condition of affairs. Under no circumstances should the company be permitted to have trading establishments within the limits of our territory, and if any such establishments now exist, they should be promptly proceeded with, in accordance with the requirements of the Intercourse law."

Had commissioner Manypenny been a resident of this territory at the time he penned those instructions, in the face of personal knowledge, he could not well have arrived at more correct conclusions, as to the injurious effect of the trade of the Hudson Bay Company with our native population.

Every person who is informed on the subject knows that there is a large majority of the Indians of the territory who are more under the influence and control of the British Hudson Bay Company that of our American authorities. Let this undue influence have a termination. Let the instructions of the government be obeyed. Let the laws of the country be enforced. Let the people determine to back the instructions in whatever way it may be necessary, until the influence which has been exerted over our native population shall have ceased to exist.

The position which this and Oregon territory occupies towards the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies, is beginning to attract deserved attention by the Atlantic journals, as an evidence of which we extract from a variety of notices on the subject, the following from the Baltimore *Sun*:

"THE HUDSON'S BAY DIFFICULTIES.—Our threatened difficulties in Washington Territory with the Puget Sound and Hudson's Bay Companies have nothing alarming in them. If the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company want to trade with our Indians, they must take out a license, as other traders, which may be granted or refused, as we may think proper; and if the Puget Sound Company have any title to lands, they must prove up title when the lands shall be surveyed, and in other respects conform to our customs and laws. If a moderate price is asked for the possessions and privileges of these companies, within our territory, it may, perhaps, be thought advisable to pay them a reasonable sum, in the shape of quit claim."

Celebrations.

Within the last two weeks, there has occurred two celebrations—the one, the birth day of St John the Baptist, one of the great christian patrons of Masonry, June 24th—and the other one, the glorious FOURTH of July—the birth day of American liberty and independence.

St. John's day was observed in an appropriate manner by the Brethren of Olympia Lodge, No. 5, together with a number of Brethren from Steilacoom Lodge, No. 7, and although the day was exceedingly unfavorable for the object intended, being that of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall with full ceremonies, yet there was an almost universal attendance of the brethren of this county, Pierce and Lewis.

The Lodge assembled in their hall at ten o'clock, where a procession was formed under the direction of Bro. W. A. SLAUGHTER, Marshal of the day, when it proceeded to the new Hall. The corner stone being laid in due form by Bro. W. H. WALLACE, assisted by Bro. T. F. MCELROY and the Brethren, the procession was again formed and proceeded to the elegant hall of the "Pacific House," where an able and truly Masonic address was delivered by Bro. J. PATTON ANDERSON. The address was well arranged—well delivered, and we will endeavor to obtain the manuscript for publication, as soon as we can spare a little more room.

Dinner was next in order, and the *Order* seemed to enjoy it with a proper appreciation, as much as to say, that Bro. WM COCK, of the Pacific House, was capable of getting up as good a dinner as can be furnished on the *Pacific* coast.

After a full enjoyment of the substantials and luxuries provided for the occasion; the procession then returned to the hall.

The festivities of the *day* were enlivened in the *evening* by a dance at the Pacific House—and thus ended joyously and harmoniously the 24th of June.

The 4th of July was awakened at an early hour with a national salute, which was continued at noon and evening. The Star Spangled Banner was made to float aloft, not only from the stately liberty pole and the house top of the Kendall Co.'s store, but the *ensign* waved on high from the tall "lone pine" in front of the Washington Hotel. Although no particular order of celebration had been adopted, the people of the county assembled in large numbers. The day was pleasant, and each one seemed disposed to celebrate the day after his own liking. Everything passed off quietly and with the utmost propriety, and the day, *as it should*, wore more the appearance of a joyous Sabbath than anything else.

During the day, a party of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the polite offers of Col. I. N. EBEY, collector of customs, and Capt. SLATER, of the use of the revenue boat and sloop "Sarah Stone, and took a pleasure excursion a few miles down the bay. Returning in the evening, a general attendance was given to one of the gayest balls which perhaps has ever taken place in either territory.

There were fully forty ladies in attendance, and the spacious hall of the Washington Hotel (32 by 71 feet) exhibited a scene of youth, beauty and gaiety that would rival any similar assemblage almost anywhere. A supper was served up in the host's (Mr. ENSIGN'S) usual elegant and discriminating style, and thus ended the ever memorable 4th.

ON DITS.—Attorney General J. S. CLENDENIN, and lady, left this place a few days since, for an excursion down the sound.—Chief Justice LANDER left in company, for his judicial district.

Col. J. PATTON ANDERSON, Marshal of the territory, left here a few days ago on a visit to Oregon.

Col. I. N. EBEY, Collector of customs, left this place yesterday, in the sloop "Sarah Stone," on official business down the Sound.

☞ An error occured in the printing of of the election law in the extra of last week. The qualifications of voters at an election send it required a residence in the territory of six months. It should have read *three* months, next preceding the day of election. The error occurred in the certified copy.

THANKS—To Hon. Columbia Lancaster, and Hon. Joseph Lane, delegates in Congress from Washington and Oregon Territories, for public documents, &c.

Roads across the Cascades.

The roads across the Cascade mountains, for the construction of which our citizens subscribed so liberally last year, and, which was opened sufficiently to admit the ingress of a portion of the immigration of last year, will soon be rendered eminently practicable as a good wagon road.

The (Nah Chess,) pass through which the road has been constructed, has been decided upon by the Secretary of War as the one for the construction of the Military road leading from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Steilacoom; for which an appropriation was granted by Congress of $20,000—$15,000 of which will be expended on it this year.

Mr. E. J. ALLEN of this place, to whose energy and the faithful discharge of duty of the men under him, the people of the territory are indebted for the prosecution of labor on the road thus far, started from Steilacoom yesterday with a party of thirty men, to complete, *as far as possible*, the work commenced, in time better to enable immigrants to cross the mountains with less difficulty, and more ease and comfort than has heretofore been enjoyed for admission into either this or Oregon Territory west of the mountains. Instructions from Washington with regard to the expenditure of the appropriation of Congress, have been so long delayed, and the season is so far advanced, that it will require all the energy of Mr. ALLEN and faithful labor of his party to be of material service for the benefit of the present immigration; but judging from the past, we have reason to expect *much* as the result of the labor about to be undertaken.

It is not at all improbable that the Nah Chess pass will be found to be of a better grade, than any other pass of the Cascades leading into this territory; and the better to decide that matter, Lieut. ARNOLD, attached to Gov. Stevens' expedition, is at present engaged with a small party in making a thorough examination of the pass to determine its practicability for the construction of the Pacific railroad through it, whenever that great national work is undertaken. At all events a good wagon road can be made in that direction, and we expect it will be done this season, as far as $15,000 can make it.

In this connection we would refer to the fact that WHITFIELD KIRTLEY, Esq., JAMES K. HUBD, and many others of this place and vicinity, are entitled to no small praise for the part they performed in the competion of the road thus far. We understand that Mr. HUBD starts for Ft. Boise on Monday, to apprise the immigrants of the road being opened.

A Steam Propeller for the Sound.

Mr. JOHN H. SCRANTON, merchant at San Francisco, arrived in this place week before last and is at present down the Sound for the purpose of ascertaining whether sufficient interest would be taken by our citizens to induce him to bring from San Francisco a steam propeller calculated to do all the business at present required to be transacted between this place and Victoria, (V. I.)—landing at all intermediate points, on the Sound, carrying the mails, passengers, freight, &c.

The vessel of which Mr. Scranton is the owner, is the "Major Tompkins," and by those who have made a thorough examination of her hull, machinery, &c., is pronounced to be *the* very vessel required on the Sound.

The "Major Tompkins" is considered to be worth, $20,000 by those who have examined her, and as an inducement for Mr. Scranton to bring her on these waters, he proposes to risk and retain one half the stock, provided the other half can be taken in shares of $100 or more, by the citizens of this territory. The terms will be made easy and advantageous to persons engaged in the coal, lumber, timber, or the fishery business.

The "Major Thompkins," during the Mexican war served as one of the regular packets between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, and has been recently engaged in the coast trade between San Francisco and San Diego, &c. She is thought to be admirably calculated for the trade on the Sound—her decks being adapted to the carrying of cattle or other cumbrous freight, at the same time having excellent cabins and good appointments generally.

That a steamer of this description is much needed here all will agree, and that one is absolutely required, the citizens down the Sound have had fearful testimony. Let but the stock be taken, and there will be no humbug about its being brought here forthwith. Nothing will be required in advance except *responsibility*, and when the owner of the vessel proposes to run the hazard of paying expenses of his proportion, out of the trade that now is and will accumulate, we can see no reason for apprehensions of loss by those of our citizens who are able and might feel disposed to take stock in the vessel. We *need* a steamer, and ere long *must* have one, and the present seems to be a favorable opportunity of obtaining one.

By Stuart's Express.

Through from Portland in two Days!

Stuart, with his express arrived here on Sunday, June 25th, bringing Oregon dates of June 24th! This we call doing the Express business up "brown" and to some purpose, and is an evidence of what men can do when they go to work in earnest about anything. We hope the people of the territory will duly appreciate this manner of *dispatching* business, and procure for Mr. Stuart all the business in their power, particularly at this time when the mail arrangements appear to be in a sort of state of *Nonas*, or in other words, no person appears to know exactly how

The papers furnished by Mr. Stuart, contain a considerable amount of news of late date, amongst which we find the following

The Portland *Times*, is inclined to think from the returns from the several counties so far as heard from, that the question of calling a convention to form a state government, has been decided in the negative

In speaking of the latest news from Washington city, the *Times* says -

From Washington we see by the debates that Gen. Lane was passing through his bill, modifying the Land law, making it more favorable to those settling He conducted the debate with tact and ability—and we think he will succeed in getting it through. We will publish the debate next week. Judge Lancaster of Washington Territory participated also.

We would publish the debate in the Pioneer and Democrat, but that our columns are so burdened with the laws at present.

Gen. Lane was making an effort to have the salaries of the federal officers of Oregon raised. Also to get an additional appropriated of $75,000 to pay of the residue of the Cayuse war claims

From the Seat of War in Europe, we have nothing late or important

Congress has done nothing of importance in which this Territory is interested since our last. The next Express will probably bring the fate of the Nebraska bill, and then we hope to announce its passage in something like its original shape.

The relations of the U S Government with Spain relative to the 'Black Warrior' affair remain unsettled and unsatisfactory

According to the most reliable accounts Mr. Soule, American Minister at the court of Madrid, demanded $30,000 and the recall of the Captain General of Cuba, as an indemnity for the Black Warrior outrage The government at Madrid refused to comply with the demand, and instead of making concessions as for the insults offered to the American flag, endorsed the action of the Captain General in the premises Whether, under these circumstran the administration will sustain Mr Soule, has not been ascertained, but the orders which have been issued to the ships of-war Massachusetts and Decatur to await advices from Madrid, may be looked upon as somewhat significant

A writer in the *New Era* furnishes the following information in relation to the treatment by the Japanese of foreigners at a former period It would seem by this that they have been more liberal than has been generally supposed-

"Now that the Empire of Japan is to be soon opened to the commerce of the United States, and most likely to the trade of the world, it may not be out of season to learn that in 1612, "The Worshipful Fellowship of the Merchants of London," trading to the East Indies, dispatched Capt John Sares, in the ship *Clove*, on a mission to the Emperor of Japan, bearing valuable presents from James I. The *Clove* anchored near Firando on the 11th of June, 1613. Capt. Sares was very kindly and hospitably received, and after a short residence he concluded a treaty to the following effect.

"Art 1 We give free access to the King of England's subjects, Sir Thomas Smith, Governor and Company of the East India merchants, forever, safely to come into any of our ports or Empire of Japan, with their ships and merchandise, and to abide, buy, sell or barter, according to their endeavor, with all nations; and to tarry so long as they will, and depart at their pleasure."

The second article exempted English goods from all manner of customs or duties; the third granted to the English full freedom of building houses in any part of the Empire, which houses, at their departure, they might freely sell; the sixth article placed the property of any English subject that might be in the Empire under the sole control of the Captain-Merchant or English President, and exempted entirely all English subjects, whatever their offences, from the somewhat summary process of the Japanese laws; and the three remaining articles were all of the same liberal and most friendly spirit

The privileges granted under that treaty, with some modifications, were confirmed in 1616. The English, under that treaty traded with Japan for some years, but the trade being badly managed, was relinquished as unprofitable.

The original policy of the Japanese was one of extreme liberality to all foreign merchants and to all creeds. It was not until after the teachers of Chistianity began to intermeddle in the affairs of state, that the recent policy of an interdict upon that religion and of the exclusion of all foreigners, without any other exception but that of the Dutch (who are reported to have assisted the Japanese in extirpating the Christains,) was adopted

It is to be hoped that the Japanese, when fully informed that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, that all political interference is contrary to its dearest maxims, and that other nations as well as the United States allow all right to interfere with the established religion or civil government of foreign nations, will revert to their primitive policy, and consent to a trade equally beneficial to themselves and to the world.

☞ A recent letter from Umatilla valley announces the arrival of Mr. F. W. Lander at that point.—Mr. Lander met with a severe accident before reaching there, dislocating his shoulder, and otherwise injuring him—but was still determined to push on. He had determined the fact of a practicable route to turn the Blue mountains by the head of John Day's and Malheur rivers and was sanguine as to the other difficult points upon his survey Mr Lander has probably ere this, reached Washington. The result of his survey will be looked for with the greatest interest by our citizens, and may success crown his perilous undertaking.

☞ Mr. Henry Cock, Dr. Kauby, Judge Roundtree, and some half a dozen others of this place and vicinity, started on Wednesday morning last for the Yakima country to prospect for gold Report says there is gold there, and that from $3 to $8 per day to the hand, has been obtained from the washings in some of the streams.

PRECINCTS IN THURSTON COUNTY —The following election precincts were established *at the last meeting of the board of county* commissioners—designating the places of holding the election and the judges thereof

One at the Nisqually bottom—the election to be held at the house of the Nisqually Mill Company, and Wm. Packwood, James McAllister and John W McAllister to be judges of election

One at South Bay—the election to be held at the house of the South Bay Mill Company, and Dr Willard, Levi Knott and Harvey R Woodward to be judges of election

One at Olympia—the election to be held at the office of the county Auditor, and Wm Cock, George A. Barnes and R M Walker to be judges of election.

One at Black Lake settlement—the election to be held at the house of Wm O Thompson—Daniel Kizer, Wm. O Thompson, and Wm. McLane, judges of election

One at Rocky Prairie—the election to be held at the house of Antonio B Rabison, and Charles Eaton, B. F Yantis and Joseph Brushares to be judges of election

One at Chambers Prairie—the election to be held at the house of William Patterson, sen, and William White, Wm Parsons, sen, and Joseph A White to be judges of election

One at Yelm Prairie—the election to be held at the house of James Hughes, and Levi Shelton, S. D Barnard and James Longmyre, to be judges of election

One at Mound Prairie—the election to be held at the house of Leonard Durgin and Samuel James, James Goodell and Abram Tilley to be judges of election.

Whig Convention in Washington Territory.

In pursuance to notice, the whigs of Washington Territory met on Friday evening the 20th April, at the hall of the House of Representatives in the town of Olympia

On motion of Hon Wm Strong, Hon. Gilmore Hays, of Thurston, was called to the chair, and on motion of Elwood Evans, Esq., S D. Howe, of Island, was appointed secretary

The Hon Wm Strong being invited to state the object of the assemblage, made a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, and concluded by introducing the following resolution

Resolved, That a central and corresponding committee, to consist of one from each county in this territory, be appointed by *this meeting, and that no general convention* of the whig party be called except at a time and place to be agreed upon by said committee, or a majority of them The representation in such convention shall be as follows, in each county, one for every member of the House of Representatives, *and two for each member of the Council*, to which such county or counties shall be entitled.

Resolution unanimously adopted, and the meeting proceeding to appoint said committee, the following gentlemen were selected -

R. V. Peabody, Whatcom county - John A. Alexander, Island county, L. B Hastings, Jefferson county; John Hargrave, Clalm county; Clias C. Terry, King county; Wm. H. Wallace, Pierce county; Gilmore Hays, Thurston county; Hugh A. Goldsborough, Sawamish county, D C. Welden, Chehalis county; J D. Holman, Pacific county; William Strong, Wahkiacum county, Alexander Abernethy, Cowlitz county; Edward D. Warbass, Lewis county. Henry A. Gulliget, Clark county; Daniel F Bradford, Skamania county; George C. Bumford, Walla Walla county.

On motion of Hon. Wm. Strong, Hon Gilmore Hays, of Thurston, was unanimously elected chairman of the central committee.

On motion of Col. S. P. Moses, Dr. Geo. Lathrop was elected secretary of the said whig central committee.

On motion, proceedings be published in the *Oregonian* and *Pioneer*. Then adjourned.

GILMORE HAYS, Chm'n
S. D. HOWE, Secretary.

Notice to the Democrats of Thurston County.

The democracy of Thurston county are respectfully called upon to select their delegates, at a day sufficiently early, to be in readiness to attend a general Democratic County Convention, to be held in Olympia, *on Saturday, the 5th day of August next*, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for members of the House of Representatives of the next Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, and also to nominate democratic candidates for the different county offices for the support of the party, at the election which takes place *on Monday, the 4th day of September next*

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all *By order of the Committe*

CHARLES E WEED,
Ch'n Dem Cent. Com'

MARINE —Sailed—The brig "Cyrus," from South Bay on Saturday, the 1st inst., for San Francisco, with a cargo of piles, and square timber,

The bark "Ella Francis," Capt Mitchell, from Port Gamble, on the 3d inst, with sawed lumberr for San Francisco,

The berk "Juno," from Port Madison on June 29th, with a cargo of piles for San Francisco

The brig "Cyclops," Capt. McDonald, from Hood's Canal, June 22d, with piles and square timber for San Francisco

ARRIVED—At Port Townsend, on the 23d June, an English Bark for piles

The schooner "Saphronia" Capt Jewett, arrived at Olympia on the 3d inst. from Port Townsend with 2 passengers and Stuart's express

A number of vessels have recently arrived and departed to and from Seattle, Alki, Penn's Cove &c, all of which places are becoming, and have been, points of considerable commercial importance

Whigs of Thurston County!

ATTENTION!!

A COUNTY convention to be made up of Delegates from the various precincts of Thurston county will be held at Olympia on

Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854,

For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election on the 4th day of September next The officers to be elected are

Four members of the House of Representatives, three County commissioners, a Prosecuting attorney for 2d Judicial district, a County Auditor, a County treasurer; a county superintendent of schools, a judge of probate, a sheriff and a coroner.

The late meeting of the Board of Commissioners divided the county into nmea precincts, to wit, Nisqually, South bay, Olympia, Black Lake, Chambers' Prairie, Rock Prairie, Grand Mound, Coal Banks and Yelm Prairie from each of which it is earnestly hoped delegates will be in attendence

By order of the whig county committee of Thurston county,

GILMORE HAYS,
G A BARNES,
GEO A LATHROP

July 8, 1854 -n44-3w

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month!

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend

T F McELROY, W. M.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!



HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi monthly in time to connect with the P M S S Co s steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainer and St Helens Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co on California, Atlantic States and Europe Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly

Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's

A B STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854

For Sale.

A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley, at the store of

C & J BROWN.
July 8, 1854. 3w44 Lower Stellacoom

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz Also extra always ready I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS

Rainer, June 30, 1854 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Land ing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F A CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853 43tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations -

1st At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W T.

2d At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J. B A. BROUILLET.

Fort Vancouver, W T, June 19, 1854-n43-4w

NEW ARRIVAL

At the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory of

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

COMPRISING a general assortment of Hardware, Carpenter's tools mill Saws, mill saw files, Builder's Hardware, ploughs, Scythes, Hoes, Shovels, Drawing knives, Nails, Augers, Brace and Bits, Whips, whip lashes, Curry combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, Bed cords, Oil stones, Gun nipples; together with all kinds of Stove and Tin ware, which will be sold at reduced rates

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, June 10, 1854—n40

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

Next door to Betman & Brands,

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market prices Those desirous of getting their supplies at low price will do well to give him an early call.

June 10, 1854.-n40

Ex. Sarah Warren.

June 3d.

100 Bbls Haxall Sweet Flour
5,000 lbs Cut Nails and spikes,
7 Tons assorted Iron,
Invoice Powder and Shot,
Bales sheetings and prints,
40 Cook Stoves, No. 2 to 5,
Mill Saws, Tenon Saws and Carpenters' Tools,
100 glazed Window Sashes,
80 eastern Pine Doors, and
Other goods for sale by the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 9, 54

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

M LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL

M. LOUISSON & Co.

HAVE just received the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, that ever has been offered for sale before in Olympia All our goods are carefully selected by one of our firm, who resides permanently in San Francisco, and knows the market well We would particularly call the attention of the Ladies, to our DRESS AND FANCY GOODS

If you want new and fashionable goods call at M. Louisson & Co's, cheap *cash store* and be sure you can be suited. We are now opening an invoice of

Black and fancy Brocade Dress Silk,
Black silk Mantillass and colored silk Visites
Genuine long fringed Canton crape shawls,
French Muslin de Laine and poplins,
Merrimack, Turkey red and French furniture prints,
Ginghams and Chambreys, suitable for dress and riding robes
A variety of French lawns, Swiss mull, jaconett and crossbarred muslin, and embroidered or dotted Cambric.
An assortment of thread, Swiss, cotton and jaconett
Edgings, lace and cuffs, and insertings,
Fine white embroidered courtain cambric with Gimps
Genuine needle work; collars and pocket handkerchiefs to suit,
Real Marseilles white and pink counterpanes,
An assortment of Ladies and Misses hose
Bleached and brown table linen, diaper and cloth, fine white striped and plain shirts,
Leghorn, straw and Gimp Bonnets,
Bonnet, neck and cap Ribbons and artificials,
Ladies morocco lasting and patent leather gaiters,
Kid Lisle thread and silk gloves and mitts.
Papier mache toilett cases, fans, perfumery,
Silver thimbles, &c, &c

AND

All kinds of Domestics generally asked for in Dry Goods stores Our gentleman department has been replenished with

Black and fancy broad cloth frock and sack coats,
Velvet, cassimerett, brown and yellow linen coats,
Superfine black doeskin and fancy cassimere pants
Satinet, cordo roy, cottonade and jeans "
White and brown linen "
Fine black Satin and fancy silk vests,
" White Marseilles vests for parties and balls,
A good stock of fine white linen shirts,
Silk, cotton and woolen undershirts and drawers,
Black Italian silk cravats and stocks,
Fine white cambric, silk and pongee gents hdk's.
Gents riding buckskin and kid gloves,
Woolen, cotton and fancy striped socks,
Moleskin, Leghorn, straw and Metropolitan gents and boys hats,
A general assortment of boots and shoes, kid and lasting gaiters &c, &c
Trunks, valieses and carpet bags,
Satinets, Kentucky jeans, brown and bleached,
Irish linen &c, &c, And in addution to these we keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CROCKERY WARE, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but which will be sold to suit the times

M LOUISSON & Co

June 24, 1854 -n42

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates

SCHOOL BOOKS —Sanders' first book in reading, do second do do, do third do do, do fourth do do; do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant, Webster's elementary spelling book

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do, do practical do, do higher do

DICTIONARIES —Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition, do university do, do high school do, do primary do do pocket do

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology, do geology, do Zoology, Dick's complete works, 2 vols, Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS —Kirkham's, Smith's, Greene's, Brown's, Bullion s, Ollendorf's Spanish, with key, do French do, do German do, Bullion s Greek grammar, do Latin do

ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas, Olney's do do do and primary

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY —Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders, copy *books, plain or with copies- reward of merit cards,* in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red, parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored, ink stands, a great variety, cheap, india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety, perforated paper, assorted colors, blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's, Milton's, Shakspeares, Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's, Scott's; Cowper's, Pollok's; Campbell's, Ossian's, Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2 Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain, Chamber's, information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture, the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book, the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle, Youatt on the diseases of the horse, Miss Leslie's complete cookery, Byrne's engineer's pocket guide, Boswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber, ready reckoner; piano forte instructors

Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L S Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

Honorable Hudson Bay Co.

Dishonored Drafts for Sale.

NOT having means to meet a certain draft against the above Honorable Co's agents at this place, and the same having been in consequence dishonored, I now offer the said draft for sale to the highest bidder. Tenders will be received at my office untill the 1st August prox. The amount of the draft £

TIMOTHY DOURLEASS

Victoria, May 1st. 1854.-n42-4w

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly

March 14, 1854 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co W T, takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, to be found in the country

Persons in want of *good* medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE

Seattle, W T., May 3d, 1854 0m36

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes Also piles and hewn timber

All orders promptly attended to by

J.P KELLER,
at Teekalet, Washington Territory, or,
A J. POPE,
San Francisco, California

Tekalet, March 14, 1854 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONIDAS, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory Please call and examine

Terms Cash.

C C, TERRY

Alki, April 26, 1854 -tf.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,



HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers

DRY GOODS,

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Figured Mousline and Barege de Laine; French, English and American prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Plaid; Linen Diaper; Holland, Curtain Damask; Flannel, White Jeans and Sheeting; Toweling; Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade, Bed Tick, superior white Jackonet, Cambric, Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins, Embr. Curtain Muslin,

Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes,
N W Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts,
Silk and Cotton Laces, fine Silk Parosols,
Ladies Silk, Cashm and Cotton Hose
An assortment of Gloves, Persfumery and Fancy articles

CLOTHING

Cloth Coats, Pants, Black Satin Vests, Silk and Satin Cravats; Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts Merino under Shirts L B Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts, Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats, Boys black Cashmere Hats,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and Kip Boots, Gents and Boys, P. Lea Brogans, Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W T, May 27, 1854 3mp39

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853 42ly

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon
Collins, Cushman & Co San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

ELWOOD EVANS,

Attorney at Law,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

June 24, 1854.

Olympia, March 15

John

GROCERY

April 15, 1854. 32tf

N. C.

IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL SURVEYOR GENERAL FROM IN OREGON TERRITORY.

IN virtue of the authority vested in the United States by the 2d sec Congress, approved September 27, 18 act to create, the office of Surveyor G lic lands in Oregon," &c, and in accor request of the Legislature of said Te hereby given, that the office of Oregon will be removed from Ore in Oregon Territory

On the first day of

Given under my hand, at the ci of W this fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1854.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President,
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3,

5 TONS assorted Iron,
1000 lbs Tobacco;
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea,
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles;
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes,
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes;
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders;
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon;
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch;
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey;
20 Cases best Champagne,
60 Casks best Goshen Butter;
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams;
10 Barrels Porter and Ale;
25 Cases Porter and Ale;
20 Cases Brandy Peaches;
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar;
150 Boxes assorted Soaps;
60 Sacks Oats,
20 Cases Buckwheat Flour, in Tins;
20 Cases best Leaf Lard;
15 M. Segars,
25 Jars Apple Pulp,
400 lbs Cream Tartar,
10 Bbls Split Peas,
10 Bbls. Carolina Rice;
50 Bbls Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour
600 lbs Rye Flour,
75 Half bbls. dried Corn Meal;
4 Tons Cadiz Salt,
50 Bbls. Mess Pork,
2 Tons Ship Chains, for loging

Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c., &c.

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of KENDALL CO.

By J. Cushman.

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar Clums, No 1, E B Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits Also, 150 bbls excellent Flour

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laics, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured, and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do, and a large assortment of under and over Shirts

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses

HATS AND CAPS.

Linn, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy, and Boston glazed Caps

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking, stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewamish Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large, and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or, Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,

OLYMPIA, W.T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & EN

October 1, 1853. 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY

AND

BEEF M

THE undersigned would inform the public prepared to furnish Bread, Pies of every description, on the terms. Balls and parties on the shortest notice.

Also, Beef

Olym Sep 1 '53

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either party to procure evi-
hen necessary for the furtherance

The records and proceedings
court of the United States, or of
or Territory, shall be admissable
en..nce in all cases in this Territory,
hen authenticated by the attestation of
the clerk, prothonotary or other officer
having charge of the records of such court,
with the seal of such court annexed.

Sec. 335. Whenever any deed, conveyance, mortgage, bond or other writing shall have been recorded or filed, in pursuance of law, copies of such deed, conveyance, bond or other writing, duly certified by the officer having the lawful custody thereof, with the seal of office annexed, if there be such seal, if no seal, then with the official certificate of such officer, shall be received in evidence, to all intents and purposes, as the originals themselves.

Sec. 336. Copies of all papers on file in the offices of the Surveyor Generals of Oregon and Washington Territories, Secretary of Washington Territory, Territorial Treasurer, Territorial Auditor and county Treasurer, or any matter recorded in either of said offices, duly certified by the respective officers with the respective seals of office annexed, shall be evidence in all the courts of this Territory.

Sec. 337. Any certificate of residence and cultivation upon the public lands, issued by the Surveyor General of Oregon or Washington Territories, in pursuance of law, shall be evidence in all courts in this Territory.

Sec 338. A seal of a court or public office, when required to any writ, process, or proceeding, or to authenticate a copy of any record or document, may be affixed by making an impression directly on the paper, which shall be as valid as if made upon a wafer or on wax.

Sec. 339. Printed copies of the statute laws of any State, Territory, or foreign government, if purporting to have been published under the authority of the respective governments, or if commonly admitted and read as evidence in their courts, shall be admitted in all courts in this Territory, and on all other occasions as presumptive evidence of such laws.

OF WRITS OF ERROR AND APPEALS.

Sec. 340. Every final judgment, order or decision of a district court, in a civil action, may be re-examined upon a writ of error in the same court for error in fact, and in the supreme court for error in law.

Sec. 341. Every such writ shall be prosecuted within two years, and not after. But if the party entitled to have such writ shall be *absent from the Territory*, and shall not have been personally served with process, nor appeared to the action; or if such party be an infant, married woman, or imprisoned, or insane, then such writ may be prosecuted within two years from the removal of such disability, and not after: *Provided, that absence from the Territory shall not entitle the party to a longer time than five years*; the time limited shall include the day on which the judgment is rendered, or the order of decision is made, or on which the disability ceases.

Sec. 342. The party desirous of taking his writ of error, shall file with the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, a precipe, containing a particular description of the judgment, order or decision upon which he wishes to bring his writ of error and his claim, whether upon error in fact or error in law; which precipe shall also contain an order directing the clerk to issue, under the seal of the court, notice to the adverse party of the filing of such precipe, and of the court and term at which such writs of error will be prosecuted; and the writ of error shall be deemed to have issued at the time of the filing of such precipe.

Sec. 343. The notice shall be issued and served in the same manner that a summons is served, and shall be returned to the court in which such writ of error is to be prosecuted, by the first day of the term at which said writ of error is to be heard. It may be served on the defendant or his ...or ...of record, in any county in the ...y. And if service of the notice ...had from any cause, the court ...on being satisfied that the ...n filed and notice issued, ...manner in which such no- ...ven; and after the order ...has been fully complied ...sed as though notice had ...g..en.

Upon the filing of such prec- ...yment of his fees, the clerk ...o the defendant in ...irect the return ...supreme court, ...anscript of the ...to the clerk of ...l or other safe ...of ...e record ...return, ...nt, ...u- ...ny cause

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and
as they shall see fit: Provided, ...l cases where the failure arises from the neglect of the plaintiff in error to comply with the provisions of this act, the writ of error or appeal shall be dismissed. Either party may, upon a suggestion of a diminution of the record, and upon a proper case made, have an order that a further record be sent up.

Sec. 347. If the notice shall have been served ten days or more before the term of the court to which the record is returnable, the case shall stand for trial at such term; and it may stand for trial if the parties appear in court, bring in the record and waive the notice.

Sec. 348. The court of error may fix the time for assigning errors and filing joinders. If errors in law be assigned no joinder shall be necessary. One or more errors in fact may be assigned and the defendant may put in the common joinder as a demurrer thereto or may traverse or confess and avoid the facts assigned for error and a separate issue shall be made on each.

Sec. 349. If at the time of filing the precipe with the clerk, or at any time thereafter the plaintiff in error shall file with the clerk a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the clerk in double the amount of the judgment if it is for money, and if the judgment is for the restraining or performing any other act or the determination of any other right, then in such a sum as a judge of the supreme court shall direct conditioned that, the plaintiff pay all costs and damages, and perform such judgment as the court on the trial of the writ of error shall adjudge against him, then no further execution shall be had upon the original judgment until the determination of the writ of error, and any execution previously issued shall be recalled.

Sec. 350. The judgment or other matter complained of may be affirmed or may be reversed or set aside in whole or in part, or may be modified or a different judgment or order may be substituted for that complained of, and the cause may be remitted to the district court for such further proceedings as the supreme court by mandate shall direct. Execution may issue from the supreme court or its judgments may be executed by the district court an a mandate for that purpose.

Sec. 351. In case the judgment of the court below, shall have been for a sum of money and shall be affirmed against the plaintiff in error, damages may be awarded to the defendant in error not exceeding ten per cent on the amount exclusive of interest and costs of such judgment. And in all cases interest and costs shall be allowed on the original judgment

Sec. 352. Any person who may be a party or privy to any judgment, order or decision may prosecute a writ of error, to reverse the same and the reversal shall innure to the benefit of all parties and privies therein, and no other party or privy shall afterward prosecute a writ of error for the same cause

Sec. 353. When it shall appear that any other person should be made a party to any proceeding upon a writ of error the court shall require such person to be made a party and shall direct in what manner notice shall be given.

Sec 354. The reversal of a judgment, order, or decision, shall not affect the title of property sold upon an execution issued upon such judgment, order, or decision, if such property be purchased at the sale by a stranger; but if purchased by the judgment creditor, the plaintiff in error may bring an action for the recovery thereof, and the court may award restitution or render such other judgment as justice shall require.

Sec. 355. When the supreme court shall be equally divided in opinion, the cause shall stand continued until all the judges are present

Sec. 356. Whenever upon the trial of any civil action in the district court it shall be found to turn upon important questions of law, the court may direct a special verdict to be found, and in all cases the parties may make an agreed statement of facts signed by themselves or their attorneys, which shall be entered of record, and all questions of law arising on special verdicts, agreed statements, motions for new trial, and others in any manner arising in the district court, may under the direction of the district court be taken to the supreme court by way of appeal. And for that purpose the court shall render a judgment in form only which shall not be executed until the final decision of the cause, and the supreme court on hearing the appeal may give judgment, or remand the cause, or make any order, according to the law and justice of the case.

Sec. 357. In all cases of writs of error, or appeals in the supreme court, the court shall consider and adjudge upon all errors and mistakes which shall appear in the entire record by which plaintiff in error may have been prejudiced, if the same were excepted to at the time, whether interlocutory or final, and whether the plaintiff in error had according to the strict rules of law waived the same by proceeding with the case under the order of the court after such exception taken, provided that the court shall consider all amendments which could have been made as made, and in such case shall not reverse any judgment, order, or decision, unless it shall appear that injustice may have been done, and the plaintiff in error, or his attorney, shall make oath that injustice has been done him in the judgment which is sought to be reversed.

Sec. 358. All cases either in law or equity, which have heretofore been decided in this Territory, may at any time, within the time limited in this act, be examined on a writ of error under the provisions of this act, and in adjudging upon such cases the court shall be governed in their judgment or errors by the rules of the common law.

...SET OFF.

Sec. 359. ...fendant in a civil action upon a contract expressed or implied, may set off any demand of a like nature against the plaintiff in interest which existed and belonged to him at the time of the commencement of the suit. And in all such actions other than upon a negotiable promisory note, or bill of exchange negotiated in good faith, and without notice before due, which has been assigned to the plaintiff—he may also set off a demand of a like nature existing against the person to whom he was originally liable, or any subsequent assignee prior to the plaintiff of such contract; provided such demand existed at the time of the assignment thereof, and belonged to the defendant in good *faith before notice of such assignment, and* was such a demand as might have set off against such person to whom he was originally liable, or such assignee while the contract belonged to him

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located him self at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases

A word to the wise is sufficient

G. A BARNES

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice

Dec 3, 1853. 6m

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch.—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c, of a superior quality can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets

S F LIKENS

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.–2tf

DR. J. R CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested

Feb. 18, 1854 24tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order 15

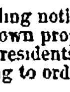
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND



VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug 6th 1853 —1y 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz anding, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec 3, 1853. 13-

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER,

Port Townsend, Feb, 20, 1854. 28tf.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb, 18, 1854. 24tf

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and, schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to

July 30, 1853. 47ly

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.–47ly.

STEAMER FASHION,

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN,

Dec. 1, 1853.

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9, '54 tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c

Olympia, W T, San Francisco, Cal.

M LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

J & C. B WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W T

April 15, 1854 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."

TERMS—Cash

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co, Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon

June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City

August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853 9tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

By an arrangement with John B Preston, Esq, late Surveyor General, I will attend to the preparation of notifications, and all business connected with the Land Office Business at the office at Oregon City will be attended to by Mr. Preston personally.—This will insure to claimants a prompt and correct attention to their business.

Office, *for the present, on Third street, three doors* from Main, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Colombian Hotel

Sept 10, 1853

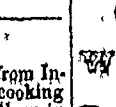
SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber

H. L YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept, 3, 1853 1tf

FOR SALE!



I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the purchase from Indians of guns, utensils of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by them in their intercourse with white people, or of Blankets or any article of clothing except skins or furs, is strictly forbidden by law under a penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, for each and every offence, and that such offences will be hereafter strictly prosecuted

The system of private reprisals in case of thefts committed by Indians, is also strictly forbidden by law. The Superintendant will be at all times ready to compel indemnity where it can be obtained from the tribe, and on failure, the act provides for remuneration otherwise. In case of violation of this provision, the right to indemnity is forfeited, and the penalty will be enforced in addition.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Supt. Indians Affairs.

Office Superintendant Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T. Feb. 22, 1854. tf.

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA

Seattle, June 10, 1854.–n40

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W T

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c,

OLYMPIA, W. T

Sept. 10, 1853

H C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853 tf

F A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold

Portland, Sept 10, 1853.

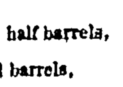
J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, W. T

mh 25, '54-1y]

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms

SAMUEL C ALLEN

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire

Also horses kept by the day or week

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House

A J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.

A. J BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY,

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c, &c—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelley's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1853.

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES ...

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET, ...

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire, strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c, &c., &c

PILLOW & DREW.

Feb. 18, 1854 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician

H. J. & Co, are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c

Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,	500 lbs Saltpetre,
50 doz S P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs Alum,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do,	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dulc,
20 " Jayne's Alterna tive,	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent,
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills,	350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
24 " Osgood's Indian Chologogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda,
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined champhor,
15 " Dr Fahnestock's Vermifuge,	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts,
36 " Harlem do,	50 gals cold press'd castor oil,
40 " Godfrey's Cordial,	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops,	3 bbls lampblack,
12 " Ayer's C pectoral	1 bbl Race ginger,
50 boxes Davis Pain Killer,	50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
300 gross bottle corks,	300 lbs Hops,
70 cases barsap syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind,
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda,
25 " Raspberry do,	1200 lbs Epsom salts,
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb Ammonia,
20 " Strychnine	50 doz sweet oil in baskets
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa,	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss Potash,
	2 bbls Sassafras bark,
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
	15 bbls Dyewood,

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty,	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish,	800 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine,	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil,	400 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils,	200 lbs light Glue,

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines,

Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

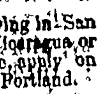
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!



THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time, to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 8, 1852. tf.

PIONEER AND

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT regulating the practice and proceedings in Civil Actions.

Passed, March 28th, 1854

[CONCLUDED]

COMMISSIONER TO SELL REAL ESTATE

Sec 390. The several district courts may whenever it is necessary, appoint a commissioner to convey real estate

1st When by a judgment in an action a party is ordered to convey real property to another or any interest therein

2d When real property or any interest therein has been sold under a special order of court and the purchase money paid therefor

Sec 391 The deed of the commissioner shall so refer to the judgment authorizing the conveyance that the same may be readily found, but need not recite the record in the case generally

Sec 392. A conveyance made in pursuance of a judgment, shall pass to the grantee the title of the parties ordered to convey the land.

Sec 393 A conveyance made in pursuance of a sale ordered by the court shall pass to the grantee the title of all the parties to the action or proceeding

Sec. 394 A conveyance by a commissioner shall not pass any right until it has been examined and approved by the court, which approval shall be endorsed on the conveyance and recorded with it

Sec. 395 It shall be sufficient for the conveyance to be signed by the commissioner only, without affixing the names of the parties whose title is conveyed, but the names of the parties shall be recited in the body of the conveyance

Sec 396 The conveyance shall be recorded in the office in which by law it should have been recorded, had it been made by the parties whose title is conveyed by it

Sec. 397 In case of a judgment to compel a party to execute a conveyance of real estate, the court may enforce the judgment by attachment or sequestration or appoint a commissioner to make the conveyance

TO RECOVER THE POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY AND TO DETERMINE CONFLICTING CLAIMS THERETO

Sec. 398. Any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property and a right to the possession thereof, may recover the same by action in the District court of the proper county, to be brought against the tenant in possession; if there is no such tenant then against the person claiming the title or some interest therein.

Sec. 399. Whenever it appears that the defendant is only a tenant, the landlord may be substituted, reasonable notice thereof being given.

Sec. 400 In an action by a tenant in common or joint tenant of real property against his co-tenant, the plaintiff must show in addition to his evidence of right that the defendant either denied the plaintiff's right or did some act amounting to such denial

PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 401. Action may be brought in the district court of the proper county for the partition of real property, held or possessed by joint tenants or tenants in common or for the special assignment or determination of any right or interest therein by any person interested

Sec. 402. The complaint shall conform as far as is practicable to the provisions of law regulating the practice in civil actions, and the court may require and cause to be made by order a partition of the premises or a special assignment of the interest, or in case the partition or assignment is impracticable may order a sale of the property and a division of the proceeds, and shall in all respects adjudge as the nature of cases may require.

FOR WASTE.

Sec. 403. Wrongs heretofor remediable by action of waste shall be subjects of action as other wrongs in which there may be judgment for damages, forfeiture of the estate of the party offending, and eviction from the premises. Judgment of forfeiture and eviction shall only be given in favor of the person entitled to the reversion against the tenant in possession where the injury to the estate in reversion shall be adjudged in the action to be equal to the value of the tenant's estate or unexpired term, or to have been done in malice

DISPUTED LAND CLAIMS

Sec. 404. When any two or more persons are opposing claimants under the laws of the United States to any land in this territory, and one is threatening to commit upon such land waste which tends materially to lessen the value of the inheritance and which cannot be compensated by damages, and there is imminent danger that unless restrained such waste will be committed, the party, on filing his complaint and satisfying the court or judge of the existence of the facts may have an injunction to restrain the adverse party. In all cases he shall give notice and bond as is provided in other cases where injunction, when granted, shall be set aside or modified as is provided generally for injunctions and restraining orders.

FOR NUISANCE.

Sec 405. The obstruction of any highway or the closing of the channel of any stream used for boating or rafting logs, lumber or timber, or whatever, is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property is a nuisance, and the subject of an action

Sec 406. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance

Sec 407 Where a proper case is made, the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages recovered therefor

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES

Sec 408 When default is made in the performance of any condition contained in a mortgage, the mortgagee or his assigns may proceed in the district court of the county where the land, or some part thereof, lies to foreclose the equity of redemption contained in the mortgage.

Sec. 409 When there is no express agreement in the mortgage, nor any separate instrument given for the payment of the sum secured thereby, the remedy of the mortgagee shall be confined to the property mortgaged

Sec. 410. In rendering judgment of foreclosure, the court shall order the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy the mortgage and costs of the action The payment of the mortgage debt, with interest and costs at any time before sale, shall satisfy the judgment

Sec 411 When there is no express written agreement for the payment of the sum of money secured contained in the mortgage, or any separate instrument, the court shall direct, in the order of the sale, that the balance due on the mortgage, and costs which may remain unsatisfied after the sale of the mortgaged premises, shall be levied of any property of the mortgage debtor

Sec 412 A copy of the order of sale and judgment shall be issued and certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, to the sheriff, who shall thereupon proceed to sell the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment, interest and costs, as upon execution; and if any part of the judgment, interests and cost remain unsatisfied, the sheriff shall forthwith proceed to levy the residue of the other property of the defendant

Sec. 413. The plaintiff shall not proceed to foreclose his mortgage while he is prosecuting any other action for the same debt or matter which is secured by the mortgage, or while he is seeking to obtain execution of any judgment in such other action; nor shall he prosecute any other action for the same matter while he is foreclosing his mortgage or prosecuting a judgment of foreclosure.

Sec. 414 Whenever a complaint is filed for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon which there shall be due any interest or instalment of the principal, and there are other instalments not due, if the defendant pay into court the principal and interest due, with costs, at any time before final judgment, the complaint shall be dismissed. If such payment be made after final judgment, proceedings therein shall be stayed, subject to be enforced upon a subsequent default in the payment of any installment of the principal or interest thereafter becoming due. In the final judgment, the court shall direct at what time and upon what default any subsequent execution shall issue.

Sec 415 In such cases, after final judgment, the court shall ascertain whether the property can be sold in parcels, and if it can be done without injury to the interests of the parties, the court shall direct so much only of the premises to be sold as will be sufficient to pay the amount then due on the mortgage with costs, and the judgment shall remain and be enforced upon any subsequent default, unless the amount due shall be paid before execution of the judgment is perfected.

Sec. 416. If the mortgaged premises cannot be sold in parcels, the court shall order the whole to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first to the payment of the principal due, interest and costs, and then to the residue secured by the mortgage and not due; and if the residue do not bear interest, a deduction shall be made therefrom by discounting the legal interest; and in all cases where the proceeds of sale shall be more than sufficient to pay the amount due and costs, the surplus shall be paid to the mortgage debtor, his heirs and assigns.

Sec. 417 Whenever an execution shall issue upon a judgment recovered for a debt secured by mortgage of real property, the plaintiff shall endorse thereon a brief description of the mortgaged premises, and a sale of the mortgaged premises upon such execution shall foreclose the equity of redemption

NE EXEAT.

Sec 418 Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for the performance of the contract expires, when the plaintiff or his agent shall make and file an affidavit with the clerk of the proper court, that the defendant is about to leave the territory, without performing or making provisions for the performance of the contract, taking with him, property, moneys, credits or effects, subject to execution, with intent to defraud the plaintiff.

Sec 419. Upon such affidavit being filed, the clerk shall issue an order of arrest and bail, directed to the sheriff, which shall be issued, served and returned, in all respects as such orders in other cases; before such order shall issue, the plaintiff shall file in the office of the clerk, a bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the clerk—conditioned, that the plaintiff will pay the defendant such damages and costs as he shall wrongfully sustain by occasion of the suit, which sureties shall justify as bail upon an arrest

Sec 420 The sheriff shall require the defendant to enter into a recognizance of special bail with sufficient surety, personally to appear on the first day of the court, at its next term, and abide the order of the court, and in default thereof, the defendant shall be committed to prison until discharged in due course of law, such special bail shall be liable for the principal and shall have a right to arrest and deliver him up, as in other cases, and the defendant may give other bail

Sec 421. Instead of giving special bail as above provided, the defendant shall be entitled to his discharge from custody if he will secure the performance of the contract, to the satisfaction of the plaintiff

Sec 422 This proceeding may be had in favor of any surety, or other person, jointly bound with the defendant It may also be prosecuted by the person in whose favor the contract exists against, any one or more of the persons bound thereby, upon filing such affidavit, when the co-contractors are non-resident, or probably insolvent, or at the request of any one of them, when they are residents and solvent

Sec 423 The defendant may have the same remedy by writ of habeas corpus, as in other cases of arrest and bail

Sec. 424 The proceedings may be had before justices of the peace, in all cases within their jurisdiction

Sec 425. The affidavit and bond may be filed and proceedings had in any county where the defendants may be found.

REMEDIES OF SURITIES AGAINST THEIR PRINCIPALS

Sec 426 Any person, bound as surety upon any contract in writing for the payment of money or the performance of any act when the right of action has accrued may require by notice in writing the creditor or obligee forthwith to institute an action upon the contract

Sec. 427 If the creditor, or obligee shall not proceed within a reasonable time to bring his action upon such contract and prosecute the same to judgment and execution, the surety shall be discharged from all liability thereon.

Sec. 428 When any action is brought against two or more defendants upon a contract, any one or more of the defendants being surety for the others, the surety may, upon a written complaint to the court cause the question of securityship to be tried and determined upon the issues made by the parties at the trial of the cause, or at any time before or after the trial, or at a subsequent term but such proceedings shall not affect the proceedings of the plaintiff

Sec 429 If the finding upon such issue be in favor of the surety, the court shall make an order directing the sheriff to levy the execution upon and first exhaust the property of the principal before a levy shall be made upon the property of the surety and the clerk shall endorse a memorandum of the order upon the execution.

Sec 430. When any defendant surety in a judgment or special bail or replevin bail, or surety in a delivery bond or replevin bond, or any person being surety in any bond whatever, has been or shall be compelled to pay any judgment or any part thereof, or shall make any payment which is applied upon such judgment by reason of such suretyship, or when any sheriff or other officer or other surety upon his official bond shall be compelled to pay any judgment or any part thereof by reason of any default of such officer except for failing to pay over money collected, or for wasting property levied upon, the judgment shall shall not be discharged by such payment, but shall remain in force for the use of the bail, surety, officer or other person making such payment, and after the plaintiff is paid, so much of the judgment as remains unsatisfied may be prosecuted to execution for his use.

Sec. 431. Any one of several judgment defendants, and any one of several replevin bail having paid and satisfied the plaintiff shall have the remedy provided in the last section against the co-defendants or co-sureties to collect of them the rateable proportion each is equitably bound to pay.

Sec 432 No surety or his representative, shall confess judgment or suffer judgment by default in any case where he is notified that there is a valid defence, if the principal will enter himself defendant to the action; and tender to the surety or his representatives good security to indemnify him, to be approved by the court.

Sec. 433. The foregoing provisions of this act shall extend to heirs, executors and administrators of deceased persons; but the provisions of the 427th section, shall not operate against persons under legal disabilities.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Sec 434 Every person restrained of his liberty under any pretence whatever, may prosecute a writ of habeas corpus to enquire into the cause of the restraint, and shall be delivered therefrom when illegal

Sec 435. Application for the writ shall be made by complaint signed and verified either by the plaintiff or by some person in his behalf, and shall specify

First By whom the person in whose behalf the writ is applied for is restrained of his liberty and the place where naming all the parties if they are known, or describing them if they are not known.

Second. The cause or pretence of the restraint according to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicant

Third If the restraint be alleged to be illegal, in what the illegality consists

Sec. 436. Writs of habeas corpus may be granted by the supreme court or district court, or by any judge of either court whether in term or vacation, and upon application, the writ shall be granted without delay

Sec 437 The writ shall be directed to the officer or party having the person under restraint, commanding him to have such person before the court or judge at such time and place as the court and judge shall direct, to do and receive what shall be ordered concerning him, and have then and there the writ

Sec 438 If the writ be directed to the sheriff it shall be delivered by the clerk to him without delay

Sec 439 If the writ be directed to any other person it shall be delivered to the sheriff, and shall be by him served by delivering the same to such person without delay.

Sec 440 If the person to whom such writ is directed cannot be found, or shall refuse admittance to the sheriff the same may be served by leaving it at the residence of the person to whom it is directed, or by fixing of the same on some conspicuous place either of his dwelling house, or where the party is confined or under restraint

Sec 441 The sheriff or other person to whom the writ is directed shall make immediate return thereof and if he refuse after due service to make return the court shall enforce obedience by attachment

Sec 442 The return must be signed and verified by the person making it, who shall state

First The authority or cause of the restraint of the party in his custody

Second. If the authority be in writing he shall return a copy and produce the original on the hearing.

Third, If he has had the party in his custody or under his restraint, and has transferred him to another, he shall state to whom, the time, place and cause of the transfer. He shall produce the party in the hearing, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity, which must be shown in the return.

Sec 443 The court or judge, if satisfied of the truth of the allegation of sickness or infirmity, may proceed to decide on the return, or the hearing may be adjourned until the party can be produced, or for other good cause The plaintiff may except to the sufficiency of, or controvert the return or any part thereof, or alledge any new matter in evidence. The new matter shall be verified except in cases of commitment on a criminal charge The return and pleadings may be amended without causing any delay.

Sec 444. The court or judge shall thereupon proceed in a summary way to hear and determine the cause, and if no legal cause be shown for the restraint, or for the continuation thereof, shall discharge the party

Sec 445 No court or judge shall enquire into the legality of any judgment or process whereby the party is in custody, or discharge him when the term of commitment has not expired in either of the cases following:

First. Upon any process issued on any final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction

Second. For any contempt of any court, officer, or body having authority in the premises to commit, but an order of commitment as for a contempt upon proceedings to force the remedy of a party is not included in any of the foregoing specifications.

Third. Upon a warrant issued from the District court upon an indictment or information.

Sec. 446. No person shall be discharged from an order of commitment issued by any judicial or peace officer, for want of bail or in cases not bailable on account of any defect in the charge or process, or for alleged want of probable cause, but in all cases the court or judge shall summon the prosecuting witnesses, investigate the criminal charge, and discharge, let to bail, or recommit the prisoner as may be just and legal, and recognise witnesses when proper

Sec. 447. The writ may be had for the purpose of letting a prisoner to bail in civil and criminal actions. When any person has an interest in the detention, the prisoner shall not be discharged until the person having such interest is notified.

Sec 448. The court or judge shall have power to require and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to do all other acts necessary to determine the case.

Sec 449. No sheriff or other officer shall be liable to a civil action for obeying any writ of habeas corpus or order of discharge made thereon.

Sec. 450 Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that any one is illegally held in custody or restraint, and that there is good reason to believe that such person will be carried out of the jurisdiction of the court, or judge before whom the application is made, or will suffer some irreparable injury before compliance with the writ can be enforced, such court or judge may cause a warrant to be issued reciting the facts and directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to take the person thus held in custody or restraint, and forthwith bring him before the court or judge to be dealt with according to law

Sec 451. The court or judge may also if the same be deemed necessary, insert in the warrant a command for the apprehension of the person charged with causing the illegal restraint.

Sec 452. The officer shall execute the writ by bringing the person therein named before the court or judge, and the like return or proceedings shall be required and had as in case of writs of habeas corpus

Sec. 453. The court or judge may make any temporary orders in the cause or disposition of the party during the progress of the proceedings that justice may require The custody of any party restrained may be changed from one person to another, by order of the court or judge.

Sec 454. Any writ or process authorized by this act may be issued and served, in cases of emergency, on Sunday

Sec 455 All writs and other process authorized by the provisions of this act shall be issued by the clerk of the court, and sealed with the seal of such court, and shall be served and returned forthwith, unless the court or judge shall specify a particular time for any such return And no writ or other process shall be disregarded for any defect therein, if enough is shown to notify the officer or person of the purport of the process Amendments may be allowed and temporary commitments when necessary

Sec 456. Writs of habeas corpus shall be granted in favor of parents, guardians, masters and husbands, and to enforce the rights and for the protection of infants and insane persons; and the proceeding shall in all cases conform to the provisions of this statute

MANDATE AND PROHIBITION

Sec 457 Writs of mandate and prohibition may issue from the supreme and district courts of the Territory, but such writs shall issue from the supreme court only when necessary for the exercise of its functions and powers.

Sec. 458 Writs of mandate may be issued to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board or person to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, or a duty resulting from an office, trust or station

Sec 459 The writ shall be issued upon affidavit and motion, and shall be attested and sealed and made returnable as the court shall direct, and the person, body or tribunal to whom the same shall be directed and delivered shall make return, and for neglect to do so, shall be proceeded against as for a contempt

Sec. 460 The first writ shall be in the alternative or peremptory as the court shall direct.

Sec. 461. Whenever a return shall be made to any such writ, issues of law and fact may be joined, and like proceedings shall be had for the trial of issues and rendering judgment as in civil actions.

Sec 462. In case a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff where the writ is in the alternative, or if judgment be given for him, he shall recover damages as in an action for a false return against the party making the return, and a peremptory writ shall be granted without delay.

Sec. 464 The court shall have the same power to enlarge the time of making a return and pleading to such writ, and for filing any subsequent pleadings and to continue such cause as in civil actions.

Sec 465. Obedience to such writs may be enforced by attachment and fine and imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 466. The writ of prohibition shall command the court and party to whom it shall be directed, to refrain from any further proceedings in the matter therein specified until the return of the writ and the further order of the court thereon, and upon the return, to show cause why they shall not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the matter.

Sec. 467. The court shall render judgment either that a prohibition absolute restraining the court and party proceeding in the matter do issue, or authorising the court and party to proceed in the matter in question

th

Sec. 469. ... against an ... following cases

1st. When ... rude into or ... any public office ... the Territory, or an ... tion created by the authority o ... tory.

2d. Whenever any p ... have done or suffer d an ... provisions of law ... his office.

3d. Where any ... persons shall act within this ... corporation, without being legally ... rated.

4th. Or where any corporation does or omit acts which amount to a surrender or a forfeiture of their rights and privileges as a corporation, or where they exercise powers not confered by law.

Sec 470. The information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney of the district in the district court of the proper county, upon his own relation, whenever he shall deem it his duty to do so, or shall be directed by the court or other competent authority, or by any other person on his own relation, whenever he claims an interest in the office, franchise or corporation which is the subject of the information.

Sec 471. The information shall consist of a plain statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of the proceeding, addressed to the court.

Sec. 472. Whenever an information shall be filed against a person for usurping an office by the prosecuting attorney, he shall also set forth therein the name of the person rightfully entitled to the office, with an averment of his right thereto, and when filed by any other person he shall show his interest in the matter, and he may claim the damages he has sustained

Sec. 473. Whenever an information is filed, a summons shall issue thereon, which shall be served and returned as in other actions. The defendant shall appear and answer or suffer default, and subsequent proceedings be had as in other cases

Sec. 474. In every case wherein the right to an office is contested, judgment shall be rendered upon the rights of the parties and for the damages the relator may show himself entitled to, if any, to the time of the judgment.

Sec. 475. If judgment be rendered in favor of the relator, he shall proceed to exercise the functions of the office, after he has been qualified as requirrd by law, and the court shall order the defendant to deliver over all the books and papers in his custody or within his power, belonging to the office from which he shall have been ousted.

Sec 476. If the defendant shall refuse or neglect to deliver over the books and papers pursuant to the order, the court or judge thereof shall enforce the order by attachment and imprisonment

Sec 477. When the judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff, he may, if he has not claimed his damages in the information, have his action for the damages at any time within one year after the judgment.

Sec 478. When several persons claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise, one information may be filed against any or all such persons, in order to try their respective rights to the office or franchise.

Sec. 479. Whenever any defendant shall be found guilty of any usurpation of or intrusion into or unlawfully exercising any office or any franchise within this Territory, or any office in any corporation created by the authority of this Territory, or when any public officer thus charged shall be found guilty of having done or suffered any act which, by the provisions of the law, shall work a forfeiture of his office, or when any association or number of persons shall be found guilty of having acted as a corporation without having been legally incorporated, the court shall give judgment of ouster against the defendant, and exclude him from the office, franchise or corporate rights; and in cases of corporations, that the same shall be dissolved and the court shall adjudge costs in favor of the plaintiff

Sec. 480. If judgment be rendered against any corporation or against any persons claiming to be a corporation, the court may cause the costs to be collected by execution against the persons claiming to be a corporation, or by attachment against the directors or other officers of the corporation, and shall restrain the corporation, appoint a receiver of its ... and effects, take an account and ... distribution thereof among the ... the prosecuting attorney shall institute proceedings for that ...

Sec. 481 Whenever an escheat or be forfeited to t ... ite use, the legal title shall be in the Territory from escheat or forfeiture may be filed by t ... in the district ... property, all recovery ... and ... tion

...st August!

...n ocratic party
...h at Olympia, in
...ve pacily, for the purpose
...minations of candidates to fill
...e and other county officers,
...to keep the fact prominently be-
...e, that the political destiny of
...s to style in their keeping—in the hands
of the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and
...ly it will be likely to receive its perma-
nent political bias from the response which
will be given to the call for the convention
which is to assemble as above.

We are aware that at the time appointed, many of our farmers will be busily employed in harvesting, yet there can be no doubt but that a sufficient number can so arrange their business as, to be present, and properly represent the views and wishes of those who may necessarily be detained at home. Many who would naturally have occasion to visit this place before the expiration of the time fixed upon for the convention, might so shape matters as to make the 5th of August answer a double purpose. The greater number that can do so, the better will it be for the party, as more general satisfaction would result as a natural consequence.

It is important that every democrat in the county, whether he designs to attend the convention or not, should fully understand the principles upon which it is proposed its proceedings are to be conducted As stated last week, the democratic central committee for this county have adopted the following method of ascertaining clearly an expression of the preferences of the different portions of the county, as to who they desire shall be the candidates of the party; and also, that every section may have a fair and equal representation, according to population.

Each precinct in the county is expected to appoint delegates in proportion to the number of voters therein, (one delegate for every ten voters), fractions to count in favor of the smaller and against the larger precincts—who are expected to assemble in Olympia, and make their nominations on the 5th of August next. The proposition is simple, and we cannot imagine that it could be more equitable. Sectional preference will thus be duly regarded and *enforced*—the rights of every portion will be respected and *command* attention, and the nominations cannot be considered otherwise than as foreshadowing the *will* of the party in whose name they are to be made.

Some little difficulty may be experienced by the residents of the different precincts in determining the *boundaries* by which they are to be governed in the selection of delegates, but no necessity need occur, in consequence, that dissatisfaction or misunderstanding should follow

The fact that the democratic party is in the majority in this county, is becoming more apparent every day, and it only remains for the members of the party of the county to assemble with a determination to nominate a strong ticket—one composed of the "tried and true"—men of intelligence and integrity—one with which the *people* will be satisfied, to carry the county by a handsome majority. It is important for our success that any ill feeling which may have existed in the party, from whatever cause, should be banished and forgotten, and that harmony and unanimity would characterize its action in the nominations about to be made in view of the approaching election.

The delegate system of making nominations is so widely different from that which would govern a mass meeting or promiscuous assemblage for a similar object, that we cannot see, in the present instance, how any great amount of dissatisfaction can arise under it. Instead of an irregular body of men, who perhaps neither feel an interest in, or care for the result of a nomination when made, it is but fair to suppose that the convention under consideration will be composed of that class of our citizens who feel an interest in the prosperity of our territory—in maintaining the purity of democratic measures—men of intelligence, who can give a reason for the hope that is in them. How strangely an assemblage contrast with a ...ng where the fag ends of all ...nes intrude and vote—...delegations of many of which ...nued, and which, at ...be wrongfully swayed?

...y Thurston ...ppeal, to ... in every ... size not ...tant and ...t before ...f the approaching elec-

...as, not only as far as the ... legislature may be con... enting legislative mischief ... the injunction of a series of odious measures common to the opposition party, but also as indicating the popular majority in the territory, which will be cast for the candidate of one party or the other, for next delegate to congress

The ball of whig organization has been set in motion here, and will no doubt take the rounds of the territory. Let it be followed by an *avalanche* of the democracy, and bury it and the political prospects of the whig party at the ballot-box, on the 4th of September next.

Postal Aarrangements.

The citizens of this county, and a greater portion of the territory, are at present afflicted with the most miserable of all contemptible postal arrangements with which they have been subjected to since the introduction of mail facilities this side the Columbia river In order that all may be able to know, as far we do, the present situation of the mail affairs of the territory, we will briefly state our understanding of the matter, as at present presented

In the proposals issued from the post office department, under the sanction of the Post Master General, for carrying the mails, and published in this paper some months since, we find the following

12702. From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Monticello and Cowlitz Farm to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week
Leave Rainier every Tuesday at 6 a. m,
Arrive at Olympia next day by 6 p. m,
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a. m,
Arrive at Rainier next day by 6 p m
Bids to extend 28 miles to Steilacoom are invited.

The contract of Mr A B Rabbeson, of this county, for carrying the mail between this place and Cowlitz Landing, having expired this spring, it appears that a Mr. Gray, of Portland, Oregon, bid for the above contract, and that his proposal was closed in with by the department at $3100 per annum, *to extend the 28 miles, to Steilacoom* It seems, however, that since the contract has been awarded to Mr Gray, agreeable to his own bid, he refuses to enter upon the performance of the same, and the mail, therefore, for the last two trips, has been carried under the direction of his securities, in which manner it is said it will be continued until they can be released, or make some satisfactory arrangement relative thereto.

It is a matter perfectly immaterial to the people of this part of the country, *who* has charge of the contract, or *where* the terminus of either end of the route may be, so that regularity is insured, and mail matter transmitted with promptness But when it is understood, (which is strictly true,) that the mail, starts from Portland for Ranier, about the *same hour* that the mail at Ranier leaves that place for this direction—thus depriving us of our Oregon and States' mails *for one week* after they *should* be due here, it must be acknowledged that our people not only have good cause for murmuring, but downright *rebellion* at such an arrangement

To demonstrate that there must have been some misunderstanding with the department, with regard to *localities* in this territory, as well as to *distances* from point to point, it is sufficient for our purpose to remark, that in connection with the above proposal to receive bids *to extend the contract to Steilacoom*, from Ranier *via* Olympia, that another proposal was made for carrying the mail *from Olympia to Seattle direct*—thus having a *double* contract and mail route the distance between *Olympia* and *Steilacoom*.

No person can carry the mail from Ranier to Steilacoom for $3100, unless he should feel sufficiently patriotic to be at about half the expense which will necessarily be incurred, as nothing short of between $6000 and $7000 will reward the contractor. In fact, according to the strict terms of the proposal, the mail cannot be carried in compliance with its provisions at all.

We expect to hear considerable complaint from our subscribers residing between this place and Cowlitz landing, inasmuch as there is a new mail carrier on the route who is entirely a stranger to their respective localities We will seek every opportunity, however, to have their papers conveyed to them—hoping that some permanent mail arrangement, will be made, and a Postal Agent appointed for this territory to keep matters straight. In the meantime we will depend on Stuart's Express for *our* mail

In conclusion we would observe, that even under existing arrangements the mails neither leave Ranier, nor depart on their return trips, in accordance with the above proposal. They leave Ranier on *Monday*, instead of *Tuesday* mornings, and thus it is that they are a week old at that place before being started, in this direction—as they are under way a few hours before the arrival of the Portland mail at Ranier.

☞ The "Puget Mill Co.'s" schooner "Kalama," Capt. Condage, arrived at Port Gamble on the 3d inst., 17 days from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to load with sawed lumber.

Celebration of the 4th.

The 4th of July was observed in an appropriate manner by the citizens of the Yelm Prairie, and, although the proceedings on the occasion have not been furnished us for publication, we are informed that the festivities of the day were conducted and concluded creditably and agreeably

An address was delivered by Mr. A. B. Moyer, of Steilacoom—the declaration of Independence was read by T. W. Glasgow, Esq., and a free dinner was served up by the citizens at the house of Mr. James Hughes, at which a hungry multitude might have partaken, leaving any quantity of baskets full of fragments. The vegetable kingdom, we are told was "dished up" in unspared quantities, and sheep, pigs and poultry had to suffer some. Most of the citizens in the vicinity of Yelm were in attendance, or joined in the festivities, and partook of the hospitality of the prairie

The Fourth in Island. County.—We are informed by a spectator, that the citizens of Whitby's Island met in considerable numbers on the fourth of July, and celebrated the day in a very pleasant and appropriate manner Rev Jos. S Smith delivered the oration, which was listened to with marked attention by about two hundred persons, male and female. The dinner was prepared and served up in a style highly creditable to all concerned—the ladies in particular.

Port Gamble, Port Townsend, and Bellingham Bay also had their representatives there.

The ceremonies of the day were followed in the evening by a *trip on the "light fantastic,"* which was continued till a late hour, to the satisfaction and delight of all who participated

☞ By reference to their advertisement it will be seen that Messrs Bettman & Brand, merchants of this place, have dissolved partnership Mr Bettman was the third merchant that opened out in Olympia, and the business will be continued by Bettman, Brothers, who will close out their present stock of goods at *cost*, to make room for a large and new assortment Mr Brand will leave for San Francisco, in a few days, but we hope to see him back again before long, with an object of becoming a permanent resident.

☞ We acknowledge our indebtedness Capt. Dall, of the P. M S S Co's steamer "Columbia," for late papers received by Stuart's Express of June 25th

Also, to Mr. G W Stevens, of this place for late papers, on his return from San Francisco, which we neglected to make mention of at the time.

☞ We surrender almost our entire reading columns this week, to the conclusion of the Civil Practice Act—the act to regulate Fees and Costs, and to news matter furnished by Stuart's Express

☞ The County Commissioners for this county adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of three days Next week we will give a synopsis of the business transacted by the board at the last and preceding session

☞ We this week conclude the publication of the act regulating the practice and proceedings in civil actions, which, together with the act to regulate fees and costs, which we publish to-day, closes up all the long, and all the most important acts passed by our legislative assembly. We hope hereafter to be able to devote a larger space in our paper to misellaneous reading and a greater amount of news matter.

☞ "Equal Rights" has been received, but as the elusion is quite long, and the name of the author not given, we must decline its publication until, at least, we can command more room, and for the sake of the author, we would rather not publish it at all.

☞ The mail from Oregon now arrives here on Wednesday morning, instead of Friday evening, and departs from this place Thursday at 12 o'clock, M for Rainier. It should arrive here Tuesday evening, and depart Thursday morning.

☞ In giving a list of precincts in our last issue, we omitted Coal Bank precinct. The election is to be held at the house of Ignacious Colvin, and B L Hennes, A Townsend and S. Coulter, are appointed judges of the election

On the morning of the 31st of May, three wagons loaded with five tons of gunpowder, belonging to Messrs. Dupont & Co., exploded, at Wilmington, killing seven persons

The caloric ship Ericsson has been raised to the surface of the river, and towed to the flats on the Jersey side. Her hull and engines are comparatively uninjured—but the damage to her furniture and ornamental fittings involves a loss to the owners and underwriters of about thirty thousand dollars.

The cholera broke out at Nashville, Tenn., on 28th May last, and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred from it.

NEWS
By Stuart's Express!

Stuart left Portland on Monday last with an express for Olympia, and arrived here on Wednesday morning. Having been unexpectedly delayed *en route*, he traveled all Tuesday night. There is no "back down" to Stuart, and he contemplates having things so arranged as to be able to make the trip between this place and Portland in TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!—Such enterprise and "goaheadativeness" cannot be encouraged too liberally, especially when the mails, under existing arrangements, like comets, are liable to arrive and depart at will.

We are indebted to Stuart for files of the San Francisco *Herald* up to July 3d, and for the New York *Herald* and *Tribune* of June 5th, from which we extract the following items of news:

In Congress, up to June 5th, we cannot see that anything has been done or said for the benefit of this Territory

The Nebraska bill passed the House on Monday, the 22d May, by the very satisfactory vote of 109 to 100. After a long and tedious session, the Senate, on Thursday, the 25th ult, passed the bill, as it came from the House, by a vote of 35 to 13 On the 30th of May the President delivered a message to Congress, approving and signing the bill We will give the leading provisions of the bill next week—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club complimented Senator Douglass with a serenade at the St Nicholas A brief address was made by John Cochrane, on behalf of the club, to which Mr. Douglass replied at considerable length

That question having been finally disposed of, we may look forward to future proceedings with more interest.

In the Senate Thursday, May 25, the resolution offered the day previous, providing that Congress adjourn on the 3d of July, was amended so as to read, "adjourn on the 3d of July to the third Monday in October," and passed by a vote of twenty-six to seventeen An unprecedented mass of business has accumulated, and it is thought the House will not concur in the resolution

In the House the Pacific railroad and telegraph line has been under discussion, but without any action being taken thereon.

In Senate the Indian appropriation bill has passed, and a committee of conference appointed on the deficiency bill.

Great Riot in Boston.—There has been a furious Anti-Slavery riot in Boston, growing out of the attempt of an Abolition mob to forcibly arrest a fugitive slave named Burns, from the custody of the law The disturbance continued for upwards of a week—the United States regular troops were called out, and prevented the rescue of the slave with artillery loaded with grape After a week of intense excitement the law was vindicated, and abolitiondom howled with rage.

In speaking of the riot, the Boston Journal says.

"Two events have transpired the past fortnight which have caused a deep feeling of excitement throughout the free States They are the passage of the Nebrasba bill, and the enforcement of the fugitive Slave Law in this city and in New York The latter event, coming so immediately after the former, has awakened a feeling in the free States which has seldom been equalled in the history of this country"

The editor of the New York Tribune is in paroxysms at the passage of the Nebraska bill and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and fears are entertained for his recovery

Hon Julius Rockwell has been appointed by Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, Senator in Congress, in place of Edward Everett resigned.

The New York Herald says. It is stated that Mr. C B Weller, brother to the Senator from California, will be appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, in place of Mr T. J Henley, who succeeds Lieut Beale as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that State

The Black Warrior Affair Settled.—The Washington Star says that intelligence has been received by the European embassies of the complete and amicable settlement of the Black Warrior affair. Spain pays back the $6,000, rebukes the port authorities of Havana, and promises to reform the regulations to meet the wants of American commerce.

Reported Application of the Sandwich Islands for admission into the Union.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing June 2d, says The State Department have received despatches from Mr. Gregg, the United States Consul at Honolulu, to the effect that the King of the Sandwich Islands had renewed the application to be annexed to the United States, either as a Territory or a State, and urged an immediate decision, on the ground that England and France were pressing him to such an extent that unless the United States interfere promptly, there would no longer be an opportunity of doing so Mr Gregg replied, that he was without any instructions on the subject, or power to act—but he ultimately consented to open negotiations, as a private individual, subject to the approval or otherwise of his government. It is expected that the result of these negotiations will reach New York in the course of a month, and that they will present, directly, an application for admission into the Union, unless indeed some unforseen difficulty should arise in adjusting the preliminaries between the King and Mr. Gregg. It is understood our government, is wholly uncommitted in the matter—discretion being judged by Mr Marcy to be the better part of valor.

Negotiations on foot for the transfer of Cuba to the United States.—The following highly important despatch was telegraphed from Washington on the afternoon of June 5th, and reached New York just before the departure of the steamers for California:

Washington, June 5, 1854

A special bearer of despatches from the Spanish Government has just been in official communication with the new Minister from Madrid, in this city, and the result is said to indicate events of the highest importance.

All our difficulties with Spain are in a train of amicable adjustment, but the most important fact developed, is the official assurance that Spain has announced her willingness to sell Cuba, and that negotiations are now actually on foot between the two Governments with that end in view.

It was a knowledge of these negotiations and communications from Spain, which prompted the President to issue his proclamation against the Filibusters, just as a knowledge of the Gadsden treaty, a while ago induced the proclamation against California Filibutters.

The intelligence is creating no little excitement among the politicians of all classes here The Northern men are asking—what does it mean? To what is it going to lead?

The Southerners are jubilant—while the moderate men of both sections only see in the acquisition a revival of the bitter sectional animosities that have already tried so frequently the strength of the Union

God save the Republic

Com Perry's Treaty with Japan.—The China Mail gives the terms of the Treaty proposed to Com Perry by the Japanese, and says the original note containing these propositions bore the seals of the first two Japanese commissioners, and was dated the 25th day of the 2d moon of the 7th year of the Emperor of Ka-wing. We are at a loss about the Emperor of Ka-wing, who, according to this note, is now in the 7th year of his reign It cannot mean the Temporal Emperor, who is in the first year of his reign—his predecessor having died in November last Perhaps the Emperor of Ka-wing is the Scogom, or Spiritual Sovereign

The Hongkong Register says the British Plenipotentiary will make an effort to effect a similar treaty with the Japanese, as soon as circumstances will permit

China, Australia, Mexico, &c.

Progress of the War.—Conflicting accounts are given of the progress of the war in China The Imperialists are said to have gained ground in some places, whilst the insurgents are reported as equally successful in other departments.

Russian Invasion of Hong Kong.—The British authorities at Hong Kong have been directing their attention to the defenceless condition of the island The defences amount to a mere apology, as a battery of 7 guns, and another of smaller dimensions was all that could be used in case of need

Sir John Bowring had addressed a general letter through the English Consul to the British merchants, urging them to use great caution in their business until the Russian fleet had been swept from the China seas

Preparations for War.—The inhabitants of nearly all the British colonies in the Pacific are becoming alarmed at the prospect of being attacked by the Russian fleets during the continuance of the present war Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne are discussing the means of defence, but in each instance, the journals say land batteries will be of no service, that these places can only be defended by a fleet outside. A naval man writing to the *Sydney Empire*, regarding the protection of that city, with a population of 70,000, and vast interests at stake, says that the stationary batteries proposed to be erected to prevent fleets from entering the harbor, would only be the sport of American and British seamen. He says: "I could pass these in the night, anchor near Government House, in such position as the inner batteries could not affect me, and then lay the whole city under contribution, destroy the whole of the shipping of the port, then visit Melbourne, Van Diemens' land, &c, demanding like ransoms from each place, and then exterminate the whole of your trade, home and foreign, and all I would require to effect this, would be three good frigates and two steamers."

Cuba.—The steamship Black Warrior arrived on Friday, bringing later advices from Havana. The most active preparations to give the filibusters from our shores a warm reception were in progress The Governor General, remembering the loyalty and sufferings of the negro soldiers heretofore, has determined to attach to each regiment of white troops two companies of blacks, both to enjoy the same advantages and obligations Rather a disagreeable intermixture we should say in view of the prevailing hot weather.

Our correspondence from Havana describes the feeling produced by the arrival of the French vessels of war, amongst the official portion of the population, as amounting almost to a frenzy of delight. They now think themselves secure against all ulterior danger from this quarter. The Captain-General and his lady were busy *fêting* their new visitors, and treating them, amongst other sights, with the humane spectacle of a bull fight. The new capitation tax turns out, as usual, to be only another device to replenish the bankrupt treasury at Madrid. It is not unlikely that it will give rise to an explosion amongst the slave holders"

The Captain General, through a recent number of his organ, the *Diario de la Marina*, denies the report, which has for some time been current, that it was intended that whites, mulattoes and blacks were to be "all levelled to an equality at the altar of hymen." He explicitly and emphatically pronounces the reports of the emancipation of the slaves being contemplated as calumnious and ridiculous

Mexico.—Later accounts from Mexico have been received. All sorts of festivities were going on at the capital in honor of Santa Anna's alleged victory, but which might with more propriety be termed a providential escape It is, however, certain that he succeeded in making his way back without being overwhelmed, and that circumstance is seized upon by the government for the occasion of a great uproar While all this is going on for the amusement of the ignorant populace, conspiracies are being hatched in every direction. Of course the most stringent measures are adopted to suppress every sigh of discontent.

Serious troubles at San Juan.—Hon Solon Bolon, Minister to the Central American States, returned to the United States by the steamer Northern Light Just previous to his departure from San Juan, serious difficulties occurred, during which the people undertook to arrest Mr. Borland.

The *Alta California* of July 3d, says: "Our city will in all probability be enlivened during the course of the present month by the presence of the French Pacific Squadron. We learn that M. Dillon received by the last mail a large letter bag containing letters and despatches for the Admiral, and for the officers of the ships composing the fleet, from which it is fair to presume that we are shortly to receive a visit The following paragraph, which we clip from a late Singapore paper, is important at this juncture of affairs on the North Pacific:

"The Russian Squadron, which left Manilla on the 8th of March, as was supposed for Batavia, had not arrived at any of the ports of Java, and it is now conjectured that the Czar's vessels sailed for Kamschatka"

The San Francisco *Herald*, of July 3d says.

"We have received reliable intelligence to the effect that the British and Russian Governments have agreed not to commit hostilities on the possessions of each other on the Pacific coast of America They have, in effect, consented to recognize a state of neutrality as regards the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company and the Russian American Company. The proposed neutrality is to be territorial only, and confined to the land. On the high seas, the usual rights of belligerents will be exercised, and the ports of each power be liable to blockade by the ships-of-war of the other

Mrs Emily Judson, widow of the late Adoniram Judson, missionary to Burmah, and popularly known in the literary world as "Fanny Forester," died at her residence in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, 1st June, aged about forty years

European Intelligence.

There is no news from the Baltic in the shape of active operations The English cruisers sweep the sea of every thing bearing a Russian flag, and venture within range of the land batteries to effect their object The Baltic is still covered with ice in many parts, and dense fogs have prevailed The French squadron has now joined Sir Charles Napier's fleet The more sanguine Swedes and Danes declare that before the end of June Sweden and Denmark will have openly declared war on Russia. As regards Austria and Prussia, matters remain in *statu quo*.

An engagement between the Russian and Allied Fleets off Cronstadt was daily expected

The position of Austria was becoming more hostile, and it was confidently expected that she would soon declare openly for the allies She has collected a force of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Transylvania.

The Turks have gained two victories on the banks of the Danube

The allied fleet bombarded Sobastopol for four days The British steamer Tiger, of 16 guns was stranded near Odessa, and was obliged to surrender, though two steamers were sent to her assistance, and they bombarded the Russian works without success.

Prince Paskewitch had turned the current of war towards the banks of the rivers Sereh and Donester, in Moldovia

It was rumored that the Vienna Conference would be renewed on the basis proposed by the Austrian, Prussian, and Anglo French Alliance.

Prince Napoleon reached Constantinople on the first of May, and paid his ceremonial visit to the Sultan, which the latter returned in person on the third. And that is not ceremonial merely. Such a visit has no precedent in the traditions of Turkish court.

The allied fleets have attacked one of the outer forts of Sebastapol, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate it.

There is a ministerial crisis here. The party of Mehemet Ali is thought to be in the ascendant; that of Reschid Pacha is said to be losing ground. Veli Pacha is recalled from France; his successor is Namik Pacha.

Three vessels were cruising along the coasts of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5,000 men for disembarcation in Abasia.

The troops of Omer Pacha have driven the Russians out of Krajova.

A manifesto had been published in Russia, ordering new levies for the fleet and army.

An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must therefore have been completely open.

The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets, comprising two line of battle ships, four frigates and one corvette, arrived at Elsenabben on the 10th of May. The King went aboard, when he witnessed great manifestations of hostile feelings on the part of the crews against Russia. Fresh orders were given for repair of gun boats, and large numbers of new ones were ordered to be made ready in the dockyards.

A dispatch from Paris, April 21, says. A report of Omar Pasha, confirms the already published statement that the Turks were thrice successful, against superior forces, at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders, they retreated in good order.

Mr. Matt. F. Ward, in a card addressed to the editors of the United States, asks a suspension of opinion in regard to the shooting of Professor Butler, until a full report of the trial, now in press in New York, is published.

The steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, had sailing orders for New Orleans, and thence to Vera Cruz, to convey Mr. Gadsden, with the Mexican treaty, on his journey to the city of Mexico

Lieut Strain, with his party, have returned, having ascertained to his satisfaction that a canal across the isthmus of Darien is wholly impracticable.

Plank Road Meeting.

OLYMPIA, July 10, 1854

The citizens of Olympia and neighborhood convened at the Pacific House this evening to take into consideration the subject of constructing a plank road between the town and Tumwater The meeting was called to order by Mr Giddings, and upon nomination, Judge Cushman was chosen chairman, and G W Stevens secretary

The objects of the meeting were stated by Mr Ensign, after which the subject was freely discussed by many of the gentlemen present.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed to measure the length of road required to be planked, to estimate the cost, and to report upon the same on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst

The chair nominated as that committee, Messrs Wm Cock, A J Baldwin and E Giddings

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble on the 12th inst. at sunset.

July 12th

There was again a full attendance this evening

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting was read by Mr Cock, who then made some explanatory remarks The following is the report

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of measuring and estimating the cost of the plank road, have performed that duty and report the following

Distance 203 rods—3350 feet, lineal measure, making 26500 feet superficial measure to be covered, requiring 80100 feet of 3 inch plank, and 15075 feet of 3 inch plank for stringers, making 95475 board measure, which at $15	$1432
Cost of grading 203 rods at $7 per rod	$1421
	$2853
Deduct 297 days tax labor, at $3 per day	$891
Leaves to be raised by subscription.	$1962

The above estimate is base upon a track eight feet wide

WM COCK,
A J BALDWIN,
E. GIDDINGS, Jr
Committee

The report was then accepted and the committee discharged Many gentlemen addressed the meeting, when, upon motion, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to take up the present subscription list for more extensive circulation, and report at an adjourned meeting

The chair appointed Judge Hays, L Ensign and C E Weed as that committee

The committee was, upon motion, instructed to report upon Saturday evening next, the 15th inst

By vote of the meeting the above committee was increased by an additional member, and Mr E Giddings, jr appointed to serve.

Voted that the editor of the *Pioneer and Democrat* be requested to publish the proceedings of this and the preceding meeting

Whereupon the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next, at sunset.

JOS. CUSHMAN, Chm'n
G. W STEVENS, Sec'y.

AN ACT to regulate Fees and Costs

Passed April 27, 1854

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the fees and compensation of the several officers and persons herein named shall be as follows, to wit:

FOR CLERKS OF SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS IN CIVIL CASES

For filing declaration, petition, pleas, demurrer, affidavit, exhibit, or any other paper in any cause, each, 10c

For issuing a capias, attachment, execution, certiorari, supersedeas, summons, habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, writ of error, or replevin, and for every original writ, each $1 00

For entering each writ, 25

For issuing writs of scire facias and venditioni exponas, every hundred words, 25c

For entering appearance of either party, personally or by attorney, charged but once, 25c

For entering sheriff's return on any writ, 20c

For docketing appeals from justices of the peace, 20c

For docketing each cause, to be charged but once, 25c

For issuing subpœna for witnesses, one person named therein, 50c

For every additional person named, 10c

For writs of venire for jury, charged in each cause tried, 50c

For receiving panel and swearing jury, 50c

For entering jury, 25c

For swearing witnesses, each, 10c

For entering claim of each witness for their attendance, 25c

For giving order therefor to each witness, 20c

For entering judgment, recognizance, special rule, continuance, discontinuance, retraxit, rule of, reference, allowance of writ of habeas corpus, confession of judgment, or default, or consent, rule or plea, satisfaction of judgment on record, notice of appeal to supreme or district court, 75c

For entering surrender of principal by bail, exonerator, order, order cancelling bail bond, discharge of recognizance, issue joined, motion, nonsuit, report of referees, judgment upon any issue of law or fact, or on report of reference, appeals from inferior courts, appeals to higher courts, and acknowledgments, 50c

For taking affidavits, each, 50c

For taking affidavits, with seal attached, each, 1 00

FEES OF SHERIFF'S

For the service of every writ of summons a return thereof, (subpœnas only excepted) on each defendant, besides mileage at fifteen cents per mile, which mileage shall be allowed in all cases, going and returning, to be charged from the county seat to the place of service 1 00

For levying each writ of execution, on real or personal property, besides mileage, 1 00

For service of a capias ad satisfaciendum upon the body of each defendant named in the writ, besides mileage, 1 75

For every bail bond, 2 00

For committing to prison, or discharging therefrom, or attending a person before a judge or court, besides mileage, 1 75

For serving a writ of possession without the aid of the county, besides mileage, 3 00

For serving a writ of possession with the aid of the county, 8 00

For executing a writ of inquiry and returning the same with the inquisition, 5 00

For a copy of any writ or process necessary to complete a service, for each hundred words, 25c

For serving and returning a subpœna, besides mileage, for each person therein named, 75c

For summoning a grand and petit jury, to be paid out of the county treasury, for each panel, 12 00

For summoning a jury in other cases required by law, besides mileage, 8 00

Percentage on all moneys actually made and paid to the sheriff on execution, decree, or sale of real estate, under one thousand dollars, 1 per cent.

Percentage on all sums over one thousand dollars, ½ per cent

For serving a declaration in ejectment, and return besides mileage, 75c

For making deed of lands sold on execution, decree, or order of court, to be paid by the grantee, 4 50

For serving a scire facias, for each defendant, besides mileage, 1 75

For serving any person with an order of court and making a return, besides mileage, 1 50

For calling a jury, 50c

For opening court and calling each action, to be charged once each term of the court in which the case may be pending, 50c

For calling each witness, 25c

For bringing up a person on habeas corpus, besides mileage, 4 00

For each day's attendance on any court of record, 3 00

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

For granting letters of administration, 2 00

For probate of will or testament, 2 00

For granting letters testamentary, 2 00

When the same are contested, 5 00

Taking bonds of executors and administrators, 3 00

Taking bonds in other cases, 2 50

Hearing complaints againts spendthrifts and lunatics, 2 50

Appointing guardian, 1 00

Decree for settlement of an estate, 1 50

When contested, 2 00

Order of distribution, 1 50

Examining inventory of appraisement or bill of sale, and filing the same in office, each, 1 00

Every writ or process under seal, 1 00

Each order of court on record, 1 00

Examining accounts, each hundred words, counting two figures for a word, 25c

Warrant to appraise or divide an estate, 1 00

Issuing commission, 50c

Allowing appeal, 1 00

Approving securities in bonds, each, 25c

Assigning dower in real estate, 1 00

Assigning personal estate to widow, 1 00

Refusing letters of administration or probate of will, to be paid by the losing party, 1 00

For every continuance when asked by a party, 50c

Order for the sale of personal estate, 1 00

Certificate of necessity for the sale of real estate, 1 00

Order for partition of real estate, 1 00

Allowing reports on the accounts of executors or administrators, 1 00

Extending letters of administration, 50c

Decree respecting the probate of will or codicil, 1 00

A quetus, 1 00

Filing each paper, 20c

Administering an oath, 40c

Recording all papers required by law to be recorded, for each hundred words, 25c

Order for the apportionment of an insolvent estate among the creditors, 1 00

Acknowledgment with seal, 50c

Entering appointments of executors, administrators or guardians, or other appointments necessary, 1 00

Issuing letters of guardianship, 1 00

For hearing each contested case, to be taxed as cost against the party in default, 5 00

Issuing citation to executors, administrators and guardians, 1 00

Copies of papers and records, each one hundred words, 25c

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Service per diem, 3 00

Mileage per mile to and from the county seat, 15c

FEES OF COUNTY AUDITOR

For making out assessment roll, and delivered to county assessor, for each quire such roll may contain, 10 00

For making out original tax duplicate, for each one hundred words said duplicate may contain, counting every two figures as a word, 25c

For making out exhibit of receipts and expenditures of county for past year, for each one hundred words, counting every two figures as a word, 25c

For each settlement of his accounts, or of any other person, with the county, 50c

For filing each paper, exhibit, or necessary document connected with the duties of his office, 12c

For attending at each regular and special term of the board of county commissioners, per diem, 3 00

For recording proceedings of board of county commissioners, each one hundred words, 25c

For each order drawn on county treasury, 10c

For copy of any order of the board, (certified,) 50c

For making out appointments upon order of the board, each, 50c

For drawing each receipt, 10c

For each notice delivered to the sheriff, for each general or special election, 50c

For opening and examining election returns, and making abstracts of votes and copies thereof; per diem, 3 00

For each certificate of election, 25c

For each order for view of road, 1 00

For taking bonds of county officers, and of all other persons required by the board or by law to give bonds, each, 1 00

For taking oath of county officers and other persons and certifying to the same, 50c

For administering an oath, 20c

For each bond executed by county commissioners to purchasers of county property, and other purposes, 1 00

For each deed executed by county commissioners, 1 50

For each poll book delivered to sheriff or judges of elections, 1 00

For filing each bond, oath, receipt, bill, order, appointment, petition, report, resignation, deed, affidavit, and all other papers required to be put on file, 10c

For issuing each license, under seal, for grocery, tavern, ferry, or to peddlers, showmen, or managers or owners of circus, and all other licenses, 1 00

For entering grant of license on record, 25c

For entering approval of county commissioners of license granted in vacation, in each case to be paid by the applicant, 50c

For notifying clerk of the district court of the appointment of grand and petit jurors, each list, 50c

For all writs ordered issued by the board or required by law, the same fees as are allowed to the clerk of the district court for the same services

For reading and entering petition for view of road, to be paid by petitioners, 50c

For reading and entering remonstrance against view of road, or petition for damages, each to be paid by the persons remonstrating, 50c

For entering each appointment of road viewers, each, 25c

For reading and entering report of road viewers, 50c

For notifying justices of the peace or county commissioners to attend the opening and examining the election returns, each, 25c

For certified copy of commissioner's proceedings, or parts thereof, for each one hundred words, 20c

For making final settlement of any account with the county, each one hundred words such account may contain, 25c

And for all similar services required to be rendered, the same fees as are allowed by this act for similar services

NOTARY PUBLIC

For every protest of a bill of exchange or prommissory note, 1 50

Attesting any instrument of writing, and seal, 1 00

Noting a bill of exchange or promissory note for non-acceptance or non-payment, 1 50

Drawing and taking proof of acknowledgment of any legal instrument, each one hundred words, 35c

Registering protest of bill of exchange or promissory note, 1 25

Certifying an affidavit, and all other certificates under seal, 1 00

Each oath or affirmation, 50c

Being present at demand, tender, or deposit, and noting the same, including traveling fees at ten cents per mile, going to and returning from, 50c

CORONERS

For each inquest he may hold, besides mileage at twenty cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled, to hold any inquest, 10 00

When performing the duties of sheriff, shall receive the same fees as sheriffs are entitled to receive for services performed

For drawing all necessary writings, each one hundred words, 30c

For issuing venire, 75c

JURORS

That each grand and petit juror shall be allowed for each day attendance, if not a talesman, 3 00

For every mile travel to and from the seat of justice, 10c

Talesman serving as a petit juror, each trial, 1 50

Talesman serving as a petit juror, each trial, where he may be detained more than one day, 3 00

For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, besides mileage at ten cents per mile to and from, 2 00

For serving on an inquest, besides mileage at ten cents per mile to and from, 2 00

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

For a capias or summons, 50c

For a warrant in criminal cases, 75c

For taking a recognizance of bail, 75c

For committing to jail, 50c

For every subpœna for one person, 40c

For all persons more than one named in a subpœna, 20c

For entering a judgment on trial, 1 25

For entering a judment of confession or default, 75c

For issuing an execution, 75c

For a certified copy of proceedings on appeal, certiorari, or otherwise, 1 25

For each hundred words on certified copy of proceedings on appeal, certiorari, or otherwise, 25c

For every adjournment at the request of either party, 75c

For entering a rule of reference or a copy thereof, each, 50c

For swearing witnesses, jurors, or arbitrators, each, 25c

For issuing writs of attachment, 75c

For scire facias, 75c

For entering a discontinuance or satisfaction, 50c

For the acknowledgment of a deed, or other instrument of writing, with a certificate thereof, 75c

For a venire for a jury, 50c

For a writ of restitution, 50c

For taking affidavits each, 50c

For every search warrant, 75c

For marrying and return thereof, besides mileage at twelve and a half cents pr mile, for the distance traveled from the residence of the justice to the place of marriage and back, [illegible] 00

For attending with the clerk of the board of county commissioners at the opening of the poll books, per diem, 4 00

CONSTABLES.

For serving every summons and return thereof (subpœnas only excepted) on each defendant, besides mileage at twelve cents per mile to and from, 1 00

For summoning on a dead body, including mileage at twelve cents per mile 6 00

For service and return of a capias, or warrant, besides mileage, 1 00

For serving an execution on goods, besides mileage, 1 00

For committing to prison, besides mileage, 1 00

For all moneys made on execution, ten per centum,

For every day's attendance upon any court of record, 2 00

For every day's attendance upon the grand jury, 2 00

For serving other writs or any process, besides mileage, 75c

WITNESSES.

For every day's attendance upon the Supreme or District court, besides mileage to and from at ten cents per mile, $2 00

For every day's attendance, upon county commissioners, or probate court, besides mileage, 2 00

For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, if held within the precinct where the witness resides, besides mileage at ten cents to and from, 1 00

For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, when out of the precinct where the witness resides, besides mileage, 2 00

That the clerks of the several courts in this territory shall, for services under the several acts of congress upon the subject of naturalization, receive the fees hereinafter specified, and no more

For entering a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the U States, 50c

For a certificate of such entry under the seal of the court, 1 00

For entering the final admission of an alien to the rights of citizenship, 50c

For a certified copy thereof under the seal of the court, 1 00

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec 2 The clerk of the county commissioners shall, in all cases where his fees are paid out of the county treasury, be paid on the order of the county commissioners, who shall be satisfied of the correctness of the account rendered by him, and the same shall be authenticated by his oath, and filed with the country treasurer.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where a jury may be called to by the issue joined, and the defendant or defendants shall be convicted by the judgment, or sentence of the court before whom the same may be tried, there shall be taxed on the bill of costs the sum of twenty-five dollars, as a jury fee, and judgment shall be rendered therefor against such defendant or defendants, which sum, when collected by the clerk of said court, or the sheriff, to whom execution shall have been issued, shall be paid over to the county treasurer

Sec 4 All officers required by law to discharge any duties not specially provided for in this act, shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed herein in other cases for similar services

Sec 5. That each and every officer whose fees are herein ascertained, limited and appointed, shall, and they are hereby required to make a fair table of their fees respectively, according to this act, and to publish and set the same up in their respective offices, within two months after any such officer shall have been elected or appointed, in some conspicuous place, for the inspection of all persons who have business in said office, on pain of forfeiting, for each day the same shall be missing, through such officer's neglect, the sum of fifteen dollars, which penalty may be recovered by indictment, for the use of the county schools where the offence shall have been committed

Sec 6 That it shall and may be lawful for any person to refuse payment of fees to any officer who will not make out a bill of particulars, signed by him if required, and also a receipt signed by him, for fees paid; and the bill of fees of the officers herein named, shall be subject to examination and correction by the several courts.

Sec 7 That no sheriff, coroner, or constable shall be enacted to receive, either on mense or final process upon which any charge shall be made, the particular items of such charges

Sec 8 On all civil actions when a jury render a verdict, the party in whose favor the verdict is rendered, shall, before judgment is entered on the verdict, pay to the clerk six dollars, which shall be allowed him to be taxed against the other party in the bill of costs The clerk shall pay the money forthwith to the county auditor to be by him audited to the jury

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the the original act

C H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California and the Atlantic States,

Will close Saturday, July 15, 1854, at six o'clock, P. M. Treasure, packages, &c, received until five P. M. Office at Parker's. A B. STUART.

Territory of Washington, }
King county, } ss

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M Felker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M, to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default

And of this writ make legal service, and due return.

SEAL. Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.
July 15, 1854, n45—12

... Thurston

The democr[illegible] respectfully called upon [illegible] egates at [illegible] readiness to attend [illegible] County Convention, to be held in Olymp[ia] *on Saturday, the 5th day of August next*, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for members of the House of Representates of the next Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, and also to nominate democratic candidates for the different county offices for the support of the party, at the election which takes place *on Monday, the 4th day of September next*

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all. *By order of the Committe.*

CHARLES E. WEED,
Ch'n. Dem. Cent. Com.

Whigs of Thurston County!

ATTENTION!!!

A COUNTY convention to be made up of Delegates from the various precincts of Thurston county will be held at Olympia on

Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854,

For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election on the 4th day of September next The officers to be elected are

Four members of the House of Representatives; three County commissioners, a Prosecuting attorney for 2d Judicial district, a County Auditor, a County treasurer, a county superintendent of schools, a judge of probate, a sheriff and a coroner.

The late meeting of the Board of Commissioners divided the county into nines precincts, to wit, Nisqually, South bay, Olympia, Black Lake, Chambers' Prairie, Rock Prairie, Grand Mound, Coal Banks and Yelm Prairie from each of which it is earnestly hoped delegates will be in attendence

By order of the whig county committee of Thurston county.

GILMORE HAYS,
G A. BARNES,
GEO. A LATHROP

July 8, 1854 -n44-3w

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend T. F. McELROY, W. M

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern.

M. BETTMAN,
WM BRAND

Olympia, July 12, 1854 2tf

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of Bettman, Brothers

Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm.

M. BETTMAN

July 12, 1854.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE



HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi monthly in time to connect with the P M S S Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St Helens Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly

Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's.

A. B. STUART

Olympia, July 8, 1854

For Sale.

A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley, at the store of C. & J BROWN,

July 8, 1854 3w44 Lower Steilacoom

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the *Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier* and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz Also extras always ready I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself Passage and freight to suit the times

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

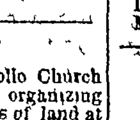
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W T

March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses ! Horses ! !



PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F A CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations

1st At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W. T

2d. At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned by I Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants. J. B A BROUILLET

Fort Vancouver, W. T., June 19, 1854-n43-4w

Honorable Hudson Bay Co.

Dishonored Drafts for Sale.

NOT having means to meet a certain draft against the above Honorable Co's. agents at this place, and the same having been in consequence dishonored, I now offer the said draft for sale to the highest bidder. Tenders will be received at my office until the 1st August prox The amount of the draft £[illegible]

TIMOTHY DOUBLEASS.

Victoria, May 1st 1854-n42-4w

C O M[illegible]

All business attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, [illegible]

THE PUGE[T ...]

HAVE an excellent engine [illegible] in operation, under charge [illegible] machinist and engineer, who [illegible] his line, in a superior style and [illegible]

ALSO

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithin[g] [illegible] chanic, done at short notice. Apply [illegible]

J. P. KELLER, A[illegible]

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots [illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, D[illegible] Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle Orders promptly attended to. HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T, May 3d, 1854. 6m36

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tokalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles.

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c

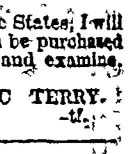
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine, Terms Cash.

C. C TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,



HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers.

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mousline and Barege de Laine, French, English and American prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Plaid, Linen Diaper, Holland, Curtain Damask, Flannel; White Jeans and Sheeting, Toweling, Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade, Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet, Cambric, Swiss Mull, Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Emb'd Curtain Muslin.

Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes;
N. W. Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts,
Silk and Cotton Laces, fine Silk Parosols;
Ladies Silk, Cashm and Cotton Hose.

An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats; Pants, Black Satin Vests; Silk and Satin Cravats; Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts; Merino under Shirts; L. B Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts, Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats, Boys black Cashmere Hats,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots, Gents and Boys P. Lea Brogans, Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.

An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.

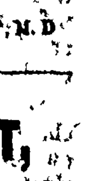
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T, May 27, 1854. 3mo38

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G A. LATHROP, M. D

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, [illegible]

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him [illegible] the courts of the Territory or before the [Sur]veyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon; Collins, Cushman & Co San Francisco [illegible] Hon. C. Lancaster, Washin[gton] C

ELW[illegible]

Attorney

Olympia

June 24, 1854.

OF[illegible]

Willamette [illegible] and San [illegible] promp[t]

July 30, [illegible]

...ership, with any other per-
...interest cannot be separately
...sheriff shall take possession
...of the property, unless the other person,
...or some interest therein, shall give the
...sheriff sufficient bond with surety to hold
...and manage the property according to law,
...and the sheriff shall then proceed to sell
...the interest of the defendant in such prop-
...erty, describing such interest in his adver-
...tisement as nearly as may be, and the pur-
...chaser shall acquire all the interest of such
...defendant therein, but nothing contained
...shall be so construed as to deprive the co-
...partner of any such defendant, or any per-
...son interested in such property, subjecting
...the same to the payment of the debts of
...the co-partnership.

Sec. 501. Any party having a judgment upon any justice's docket upon which an execution has been returned unsatisfied, and no property found, may take a transcript of such judgment and return to the clerk of the district court of the county, and upon making an affidavit that the defendant has real estate in said county, subject to execution, the clerk shall enter the judgment in the execution docket, in the same manner as judgments of the district court, and thereafter it shall stand, and execution be issued thereon as upon the judgment of the district court.

CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 502 Whenever any term indicating an officer is used, it shall be construed when required to mean any person authorized by law to discharge the duties of such officer;

Sec. 503 Words importing the singular number only, may also be applied to the plural of persons and things, and words importing the masculine gender only, may be extended to females also

Sec. 504. In actions already commenced the pleadings to be had to form issues, the manner of proving testimony, the examination of parties, the trial and rendition of judgment and all other proceedings shall conform to the provisions of this act as far as practicable,

Sec 505. The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, and shall not be limited by any rule of strict construction.

Sec 506 No part of this act shall be retroactive, unless expressly so declared.

Sec. 507 All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, but the repeal shall not operate to revive any former act. All rights of action secured by existing laws, may be prosecuted in the manner provided in this act

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to regulate Marriages.

Passed, April 20th, 1854

SEC 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That marriage is declared to be a civil contract

Sec 2 The following marriages are declared void:

1 When either party had a wife or husband living at the time of such marriage

2 When either of the parties are nearer of kin than first cousins, computing according to the rules of the civil law, whether of the whole or half blood: Provided, that when the parties whose marriage is void under cases in this section mentioned, shall continue to live together as man and wife after such disability is removed, such marriages shall be valid to all intents and purposes

Sec. 3 All children born of marriages declared void by the preceding section, and all children born of persons living and cohabiting together, as man and wife, and all children born out of wedlock whose parents shall intermarry, shall for all purposes be legitimate.

Sec. 4 Ministers of the gospel, clergymen and judges of the supreme court may join parties in marriage throughout this Territory, and judges of the probate court, and justices of the peace within their respective counties, and parties may be joined in marriage by the society of Friends according to the rules of their society; Provided that no marriage, legal in other respects, shall be void on account of the incapacity of the person joining parties in marriage.

Sec. 5 Males under the age of twenty-one, and females under the age of eighteen, shall not be joined in marriage without the consent of the parents, guardian or other person under whose government such minor may be.

Sec 6. No marriage shall be void or voidable for the want of any formality required by law, if either of the parties thereto believed it to be a legal marriage at the time.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall join persons in marriage by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall, within three months thereafter, under a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every neglect, file a certificate in the office of the clerk of the probate court of the county in which such persons were joined in marriage, which certificate shall by such clerk be recorded, and a certified copy thereof shall be evidence of such marriage.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

NEW ARRIVAL

At the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory of GEORGE GALLAGHER.

COMPRISING a general assortment of Hardware, Carpenter's tools mill Saws, mill saw files, Builder's Hardware, ploughs, Scythes, Hoes, Shovels, Drawing Knives, Nails, Augers, Brace and Bits, Whips, whip lashes, Curry-combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, Bed cords, Oil stones, Gun nipples; together with all kinds of Stove and Tin ware, which will be sold at reduced rates.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

Dec 3, 1853 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citzens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch.—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c, of a superior quality can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets

S F. LIKENS.

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853 -2tf

DR J. R CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb 18, 1854 24tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15

Olympia, Dec 17, 1853

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited

Steilacoom, Aug 6th. 1853 —1y 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz anding, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations

Dec 3, 1853 13-

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B Hastings and Alfred A Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L B Hastings & Co

F W Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up

L. B HASTINGS,
F W. PETTYGROVE,
A A PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb 20, 1854 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading, do second do do, do third do do, do fourth do do, do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do, do practical do, do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do, do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology, do geology, do Zoology, Dick's complete works, 2 vols. Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's, Smith's; Greene's; Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key, do French do; do German do, Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do

ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas, Olney's do do do and primary.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies, reward of merit cards, in variety, pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers, pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red, parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils, map of the United States on rollers, do world do, Osborne's water colors, in boxes, primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors, blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes.

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's, Tupper's, Milton's; Shakspeares; Burn's; Shelley's, Heman's, Scott's, Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's, Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain, Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions, carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees, Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse, Miss Leslie's complete cookery, Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854.—n41-1m

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants,

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap

All of which will be sold very low.

W M. RUTLEDGE

Olympia, June 9,-'54 -tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W T, San Francisco, Cal

M LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A FRANKEL

April 22, 1854 33tf

J. & C E WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | P H WATERMAN, Olympia, W T

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W T

April 15, 1854 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Allan, McKinlay & Co, Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon

June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City

August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov 5, 1853 9tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G C R hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's Third door below the Columbian Hotel

Sept 10, 1853

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON

Feb 18, 1854 24tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L S Van Winkle, No 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office"

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

Next door to Betman & Brands,

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call

June 10, 1854 n40

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.—n40

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Oct, 1853. 6tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov 5, 1853 9tf

I. N EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853 4tf

G A BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD WARE, &c,

OLYMPIA, W T.

Sept 10, 1853

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T

July 9, 1853 tf

F A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon

Cascade City, Dec 16, 1852

DOCTOR L C BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853

J. O MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,

mh 25, '54-1y Whidby's Island, W T

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1600 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms

SAMUEL C ALLEN

Olympia, March 25, 1854 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire

Also horses kept by the day or week

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.

A J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms

A J BALDWIN & CO

Olympia, Feb 11, 1854

NOTICE

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854 n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates

A J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf 31 SAN FRANCISCO

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY,

&c., &c, &c,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT,

April 20, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S LUELLING, PROPRIETORS

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our Nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Butt, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES PORTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE

PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Rolls, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fort Mannies, &c, &c, &c.

PILLOW & DREW

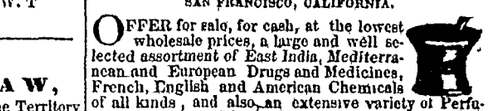
Feb 18, 1854 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician

H J & Co, are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c, &c.

Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz	Sand's Sarsaparilla,	500 lbs	Saltpetre,
50 doz	S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs	Alum,
75 doz	Dr Jacob do do,	255 lbs	Balsam copaiva,
30 "	Jayne's Expectorant,	75 lbs	Spts Nitre Dule,
20 "	Jayne's Alterative,	100 lbs	Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 "	Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters,	500 lbs	Cream of Tartar
50 "	do Life Pills,	350 lbs	Tartaric Acid,
24 "	Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,	800 lbs	Bi-carb Soda,
30 "	Thompson's Eye-Water,	500 lbs	Beeswax,
24 "	Nervo and bone Liniment,	200 lbs	refined camphor,
15 "	Dr Fahnestock's Vermifuge,	400 lbs	Copperas,
30 "	British Oil,	500 lbs	Glauber salts,
36 "	Harlem do,	50 gals	cold press'd castor oil,
40 "	Godfrey's Cordial,	4	boxes cast steel soap,
30 "	Bateman's Drops,	3	bbls lampblack,
12 "	Ayer's C pectoral	1	bbl Race ginger,
50	boxes Davis' Pain Killer,	50	lbs Cassia, in mats,
		300	lbs Hops,
		100	lbs Rad Rhel. Ind.,
		800	lbs Sal soda,
		1200	lbs Epsom salts,
		200	lbs Sponge,
		75	lbs Carb Ammonia,
		50	doz sweet oil in bas kets
360	gross bottle corks,	50	lbs Indigo, Bengal,
70	cases Sarsap syrup;	30	lbs Opium (new crop)
25 "	Lemon syrup;	20	lbs Prus. Potash,
25 "	Raspberry do,	2	bbls Sassafras bark,
500	lbs Herbs, assorted;	200	lbs Emery, as'd sizes,
100	ozs Quinine,	125	ozs Flores Benzoin,
20 "	Strychnine;	15	bbls Dyewood,
10	lbs Iodide of Pottassa,		

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200	lbs Putty;	2600	lbs White Lead,
50	gals copal Varnish,	800	lbs Red do;
75 "	Japan do,	300	lbs Litharge;
400 "	Spts Turpentine,	800	lbs Venetian Red,
200 "	Linseed oil,	400	lbs Spanish Brown;
100	lbs essential Oils;	200	lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO 84, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines,
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front Street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853 tf

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THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM SHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING

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LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco. Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. -tf.

PIONEER AND DE[MOCRAT]

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY; POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL IN[TELLIGENCE]

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

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By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT creating the office and defining the duties of Territorial Auditor

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That there shall be elected at this session of the Legislative Assembly, and annually thereafter, by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives, a Territorial Auditor, who shall be commissioned by the Governor and shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The Territorial Auditor shall reside and keep his office at the seat of government, and before entering upon his duties, shall execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties required or which may be required of him by law, and take an oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace within the Territory, to be endorsed on his commission, and file a copy thereof, together with his bond, in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 3. The Auditor of public accounts is declared to be the general accountant of the Territory, and the keeper of all public account books, accounts, vouchers, documents and all papers relating to the accounts and contracts of the Territory, and its revenue, debt and fiscal affairs not required to by law to be placed in some other office, or kept by some other person.

Sec. 4 It shall be the duty of the Auditor to digest, prepare, and report to the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of each annual session—

1 A full and detailed statement of the condition of the revenues, and the amount of the expenditures for the fiscal last year.

2. A full and detailed statement of the public debt

3 Estimates of the revenue and expenditures for the next succeeding year

4. Such plans as he may deem expedient for the support of public credit, for lessening the public expenses, for using the public money to the best advantage, for promoting frugality and economy in public offices, and generally, for the better management and more perfect understanding of the fiscal affairs of the Territory.

5 A tabular statement, showing separately the whole amount of each appropriation of money, made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance unexpended

6. A tabular statement, showing separately the amount of money received into the treasury, from all sources, in the preceding fiscal year; the amount received from each county, and each source of revenue in each county.

Sec 5 It shall be the duty of the Auditor—

1. To audit, adjust and settle all claims against the Territory payable out of the treasury, except only such claims as may be expressly required by law to be audited and settled by other officers or persons

2. To draw all warrants upon the treasury for money, except only in cases otherwise expressly provided by law.

3. To express in the body of every warrant which he may draw upon the treasury, the particular fund appropriated by law, out of which the same is to be paid.

4. To audit, settle and adjust the accounts of all collectors of the revenue, and other holders of public money, who are required by law to pay the same into the treasury.

5. To keep an account between the Territory and the Territorial Treasurer.

6. To keep an account of all debts and credits between the Territory and the United States.

7. To direct prosecutions in the name of the Territory for all official delinquencies in relation to the assessment, collection and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means become possessed of public money or property, and fail to pay over or deliver the same, and against all debtors of the Territory.

8. To procure from the proper officers an abstract and description of all taxable lands within the Territory, not yet procured, and annually hereafter, abstracts and descriptions of such lands as shall become taxable.

9 To transmit to the clerk of each county commissioners' court, annually, a descriptive list of all taxable lands in such county.

10 To give information in writing, to either House of the Legislative Assembly whenever required, upon any subject relating to the fiscal affairs of the Territory, or touching any duty of his office.

11 To furnish offices for himself and the Territorial Treasurer, and all books, papers, blanks and forms required by law for the proper discharge of the duties of their offices, and to furnish the proper forms through the auditors of the counties to assessors, treasurers and sheriffs, and such auditors

12 To perform all such other duties as may be required by law

Sec 6 All persons required by law to pay money directly into the treasury of the territory shall, unless otherwise provided, exhibit their accounts and vouchers to the auditor, on or before the first Monday in November in each year, to be audited, adjusted and settled, and the auditor shall proceed, without any unnecessary delay, to audit, adjust and settle the same, and report to the Treasurer the balance found due.

Sec 7 If any person so required by law to pay money into such treasury, shall fail to pay the amount so found due into the treasury, and produce the treasurer's receipt to the auditor within ten days after the settlement above required, the delinquent shall forfeit to the Territory the amount of his commission allowed him by law; and also two and a half per cent a month on the amount wrongfully withheld, to be computed from the time the same ought to have been paid until actual payment, and the Auditor shall charge such delinquent accordingly, and the whole amount of principal and forfeiture may be recovered by action on the official bond of the delinquent, or otherwise, according to law

Sec 8 All persons having claims against the Territory shall exhibit the same, with the evidence in support thereof, to the Auditor, to be audited, settled and allowed within two years after such claim shall accrue, and not afterwards And in all suits brought in behalf of the Territory, no debt or claim shall be allowed against the Territory as a set off, but such as have been exhibited to the Auditor, and by him allowed or disallowed, except only in cases where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant at the time of trial is in possession of vouchers which he could not produce to the Auditor, or that he was prevented from exhibiting the claim to the Auditor, by absence from the Territory, sickness or unavoidable accident

Sec 9 The Auditor, whenever he may think it necessary to the proper settlement of any account, may examine the parties, witnesses and others, on oath or affirmation touching any matter material to be known in the settlement of such account, and for that purpose may issue writs of summons, and compel witnesses to attend before him, and give evidence in the same manner, and by the same means allowed by law to courts of record

Sec 10 All accounts, vouchers and documents, settled or to be settled by the Auditor, shall be preserved in his office, and copies thereof, authenticated by the official seal, shall be given to any person interested therein who shall require the same

Sec. In all cases of grants, saleries, pay and expenses, ascertained and allowed by law, found due to individuals from the Territory, when audited, the Auditor shall draw warrants upon the treasury for the amount, in the form used in the treasury department, but in cases of unliquidated accounts and claims, the adjustment and payment of which are not provided for by law, no warrant shall be drawn by the Auditor or paid by the Treasurer, unless the previous appropriation shall have been made by law for that purpose, nor shall the whole amount drawn for and paid under any one head, ever exceed the amount thus appropriated.

Sec. 12 If any person interested shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Auditor on any claim, account or credit, it shall be the duty of the Auditor, at the request of such person, to refer the same, with the reasons of his decision, to the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 13. In all cases where the laws recognize a claim for money against the Territory, and no appropriation shall be made by law to pay the same, the Auditor shall audit and settle the same and give the claimant a certificate of the amount thereof under the official seal, if demanded, and shall report the same to the Legislative Assembly with as little delay as possible

Sec. 14 The Auditor shall report to the Legislative Assembly, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session, a list of all collectors of the revenue, and other holders of public money, whose accounts remain unsettled for six months after they ought to have been settled according to law, and the reasons thereof.

Sec. 15. The auditor shall receive an annual salary of $150, to be audited by the Territorial Treasurer, and paid by him out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec 16. All the books, papers, letters and transactions pertaining to the office of Auditor shall be open to the inspection of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, who shall examine and settle all the Auditor's accounts.—

Sec. 17. The Auditor shall have power to administer all oaths required by law, in matters pertaining to the duties of his office

Sec 18 The Auditor shall keep a seal of office for the authentication of all papers, writing and documents, required by law, to be certified by him, and copies so authenticated and certified of all papers and documents lawfully deposited in his office, shall be received in evidence as the original.

Passed April 14, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C H MASON,

Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

Leins of Mechanics and others for Labor and Materials

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That mechanics and all persons performing labor or furnishing materials for the construction or repair of any building, may have a lien separately or jointly upon the building which they may have constructed or repaired, or upon any building, mill or other manufactory for which they may have furnished materials of any description, and on the interest of the owner in the lot or land on which it stands, to the extent of the value of any labor done, or materials furnished, or for both, when the amount shall exceed fifty dollars

Sec 2 Any person wishing to acquire such lien, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the recorder's office of the county in which such building is situated, at any time within sixty days after the completion of such building or repairs, a notice of his intention to hold a lien upon such building for the amount due, or to become due, specially setting forth such amount, and containing a description of the building upon which the labor was performed, or for which the materials were furnished, which notice shall be recorded by the Auditor in a book to be kept for that purpose

Sec 3 Any sub-contractor, journeyman or laborer employed in the construction or repair or furnishing materials for any building, may give to the owner thereof notice, in writing, particularly setting forth the amount of his claim and service rendered for which his employer is indebted to him, and that he holds the owner responsible for the same, and the owner shall be liable for such claim, but not to exceed the amount due from him to the employer at the time of notice, which may be recovered in an action.

Sec 4. Any person having such lien, may enforce the same by filing his complaint in the district court of the county where the work was done, or materials furnished, at any time within one year from the completion of the work or furnishing materials, or if a credit be given, from the expiration of the credit

Sec 5. In such actions, all persons whose liens are recorded, as herein provided, may be made parties, and all or any number may join in one action, stating their claims distinctly, and issues shall be made up, and trials had as in other cases, and the court may, by the judgment, direct a sale of the defendants interest in the lot or land (if he have any such saleable interest) and building for the satisfaction of the lien or liens and costs, such sale to be under and by virtue of an execution, and without prejudice to the rights of any prior incumbrance, owner or other persons not parties to the action If the defendant or defendants in such action be not entitled to such interest in the lot or land on which such building is erected, as is liable to sale under execution, then the purchaser at the sale herein provided for, shall be entitled to remove from the premises such property so sold by execution and purchased If several such actions be brought by different claimants, and be pending at the same time, the court may order them to be consolidated.

Sec. 6 If the proceeds of the sale be insufficient to pay all the claimants, then the court shall order them to be paid in proportion to the amount due each, and any other property of the owner of the building may be taken and sold on execution to satisfy the same

Sec 7. In all proceedings to enforce leins, the defendant may file a bond with surety, to be approved by the court, to the effect that he will pay the judgments that *may be recovered, and costs,* and thereby release his property from the liens hereby created

Sec 8 Whenever any person having a lien, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have received satisfaction for his claim and the costs of his proceedings thereon, he shall, upon the request of any person interested, and upon the payment or tender of the costs of entering satisfaction, within six days after such payment or tender, enter satisfaction of his demand in the office where the same is recorded; and upon failure to do so, he shall forfeit fifty dollars to the party agrieved, and all damages which he may have sustained in consequence of such failure or neglect

Sec 9. Whenever any sub-contractor, journeyman or laborer shall recover any such claim from the owner of the building, the same may be set off by such owner in any action brought against him by the person who otherwise would be entitled to recover the same under the contract.

LIENS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec 10. Any person who shall make, alter, repair or bestow labor on any article of personal property, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired, or upon which labor has been bestowed, for his just and reasonable charges for the labor he has performed and the materials he has furnished; and such person may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid

Sec 11 Any person who is a common carrier, or who shall, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor of any personal property, carry, convey or transport the same from one place to another, and any person who shall safely keep or store any personal property at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, and any person who shall depasture or feed any horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or other live stock, or bestow any labor, care or attention upon the same at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have a lien upon such property for his just and reasonable charges for the labor, care and attention he has bestowed, and the food he has furnished, and he may retain the possession of such property until such charges be paid

Sec 12 If such just and reasonable charges be not paid within three months after the care, attention and labor shall have been performed or bestowed, or the materials or food shall have been furnished, the person having such lien may proceed to sell at public auction the property mentioned in the last two sections, or a part thereof, sufficient to pay such just and reasonable charges He shall, before such sale, give public notice of the time and place thereof, by posting a written notice for at least ten days in three public places in the county, precinct, town or city where he resides, one of which shall be in some conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, or if the value of the article be fifty dollars or more, then by publishing the same three weeks successively in a newspaper in the county, if any, in addition to the notices herein required to be posted

Sec 13 If the property be horses, cattle, hogs or other live stock, and in all cases embraced in this act where the property is of a perishable nature, and will be greatly injured by delay, the person to whom such charges may be due, may, after the expiration of twenty days from the time when such charges shall have become due, proceed to dispose of so much of such property as may be necessary as hereinbefore provided

Sec. 14 The proceeds of such sales, after the payment of the lien, all charges for keeping and selling such property, shall, if the owner be absent, be deposited with the treasurer of the proper county by the person making such sale, he taking the treasurer's receipt therefor; and shall be subject to the order of the person legally entitled thereto

Sec 15. Attested copies of the notices required by this act and proof of the publication thereof, and an affidavit of the person claiming the lien, or some competent witness on his behalf, setting forth his claims, shall be filed and kept in the recorder's office of the proper county, and the same, or copies thereof attested and sealed by such clerk, shall be received as testimony, and shall be presumptive evidence of the matter therein contained

Passed April 22, 1854

I certify the foregoing is true copy of the original act

C H MASON,

Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT creating the office and defining the duties of Territorial Treasurer.

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That there shall be elected at this session of the Legislative Assembly, and annually thereafter, by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives, a Territorial Treasurer, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified

Sec. 2 The Territorial Treasurer shall reside and keep his office at the seat of Government, and before entering upon his duties shall execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by him, conditioned to pay over all moneys at such times as required by law, and for the faithful performance of all duties required of him by law, and take an oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace within the Territory, to be endorsed on his commission, and file a copy thereof, together with his bond, in the office of the Secretary of the Territory

Sec 3 It shall be the duty of the Territorial Treasurer—

1. To receive and keep all moneys of the Territory not expressly required by law to be received and kept by some other person

2 To disburse the public moneys upon warrants drawn upon the treasury according to law, and not otherwise

3 To keep a just, true and comprehensive account of all moneys received and disbursed.

4. To keep a just and true account of each head of appropriation made by law, and the disbursments under the same.

5. To render his accounts to the Auditor for settlement, quarterly, or oftener if required.

6. To report to each House of the Legislative Assembly, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session, a detailed statement of the condition of the treasury and its operations for the preceding year

7. To give information in writing to either House of the Legislative Assembly, whenever required, upon any subject connected with the Treasury, or touching any duty of his office

8. He shall account for and pay over all moneys received by him, as such treasurer, to his successor in office, and deliver all books, vouchers and effects of office to him, and such successor shall receipt therefor

Sec 4. All the books, papers, letters and transactions pertaining to the office of treasurer shall be open to the inspection of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, to examine and settle all accounts and to count all moneys; and when the successor of any such treasurer shall be elected and qualified, the Territorial Auditor shall examine and settle all the accounts of such Treasurer remaining unsettled, and give him a certified statement showing the balance of moneys, securities and effects for which he is accountable, and which have been delivered to his successor, and report the same to the Legislative Assembly

Sec 5 The Treasurer shall grant duplicate receipts, under the seal of his office, for all sums of money which shall be paid into the Treasury, and the person receiving the same shall deposit one of them with the Auditor, who shall credit such person accordingly, and charge the Treasurer with the amount.

Sec 6. The Treasurer shall have power to administer all oaths required by law, in matters pertaining to the duties of his office.

Sec. 7. The treasurer shall keep a seal of office for the authentication of all papers, writings and documents required by law to be certified by him, and copies so authenticated and certified of all papers and documents lawfully deposited in his office, shall be received in evidence as the originals

Sec 8 If the Territorial Treasurer shall wilfully refuse to pay any warrant lawfully drawn upon the treasury, he shall forfeit and pay four-fold the amount, to be recovered by action against the Treasurer and his securities on his official bond, or otherwise shall also suffer such other punishment as the law may provide

Sec. 9 The Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for his services two per cent on all moneys received, and two per cent on all moneys disbursed by him in his official capacity, to be audited by the Auditor, and retained by said Treasurer from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

Passed April 14, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C H MASON,

Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT relative to grand and petit jurors

Passed April 19, 1854.

Sec 1. All qualified electors and householders shall be competent to serve as grand jurors, and all qualified electors shall be competent to serve as petit jurors within the county where they reside, or within any county to which such county may be attached for judicial purposes, *Provided,* that civil officers of the United States, probate judges and judges of the supreme court, attorneys at law, ministers of the gospel or priests, school teachers, practicing physicians, sheriffs and their deputies, constables, clerks of court, county and territorial officers, millers, ferrymen, and all persons more than sixty years of age, shall not be compelled to serve as jurors, and in preparing jury lists, the county commissioners shall omit the names of such persons, but no finding or verdict of a jury shall be invalid on the ground that any person serving thereon was not compelled by law so to serve

Sec 2. The county commissioners of the several counties, at their annual session in December, or if necessary, at any regular session, shall cause to be prepared a full and correct list of all persons qualified to serve as grand jurors, and also a full and correct list of all persons qualified to serve as petit jurors within their respective counties, which lists, the county auditor shall forthwith furnish to the clerk of the district court of the county, or of the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes

Sec 3. The clerk of the district court, upon the receipt of such lists, shall, in the presence of the auditor and sheriff, or his deputy, of the county, place in separate boxes to be prepared for that purpose, the names of all such grand and petit jurors, each upon a separate piece of paper, folded with the name inside.

Sec 4. The boxes shall be provided with a lock and key, and when the names are placed therein, they shall be locked up, the boxes left with the clerk, and the key delivered to the county auditor, and the boxes shall only be opened as is hereinafter provided

Sec 5. At least twenty days before the day when any term of the district court is to commence, the county auditor, sheriff, or his deputy, and the clerk shall meet at the clerk's office, and after shaking the boxes in the presence of the said auditor, sheriff or his deputy and clerk, they shall be opened, and the clerk shall separately draw from the box cont[aining the names of] grand jurors, th[e names of those] who shall serve a[s grand jurors at the] term. And he shall [draw] from the box contai[ning the names of petit] jurors, the names of [those who] shall serve as petit jurors When any name is drawn [from the] jury box which shall have [been] drawn upon the grand jury the name shall be returned to [the box and] another drawn

Sec. 6 The clerk shall forthwith make a list of the names of the persons drawn as jurors, and shall then place the tickets, on which the names drawn are written in two other separate boxes, one for grand and the other for petit jurors, and no name shall be drawn from these last mentioned boxes, until all the names in the two first mentioned boxes are exhausted When the jury lists for the term are complete, the boxes shall be locked up and remain with the clerk, but the auditor shall keep the keys

Sec. 7. The grand jury shall consist of not more than twenty, nor less than sixteen persons, and when from any cause there shall not be a full panel of grand or petit jurors in attendance, the court may order the sheriff to summon from the bystanders or body of the county, a sufficient number of persons to fill up the panel, and from any cause, excuse or otherwise, the grand jury is diminished before its discharge the panel may be filled in like manner

Sec. 8. The clerk of the District court, shall, without delay, issue and deliver to the sheriff or his deputy, two venires, one for the grand jury and one for the petit jury, under the seal of the court, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn as grand jurors, to appear before the said court at or before the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M, on the first day of the next term thereof, to serve as grand jurors; and the persons so drawn as petit jurors to appear before the said court at or before the hour of ten o'clock, A. M, on the second day of the term thereof, to serve as petit jurors

Sec. 9 The sheriff shall summons the persons named in such venires to attend such court as grand or petit jurors, as the case may be, at least five days previous to the sitting of such court, by giving personal notice to each person, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, with some person of proper age. He shall return such venires to the court at the opening thereof, specifying those who were summoned, the time and manner in which each person was notified.

Sec. 10 Every person who shall fail to appear when lawfully summoned as a grand or petit juror, without having a reasonable excuse therefor, shall be considered guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined by the court in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the county, unless good cause be shown for such default; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court to issue a summons against such delinquent, where such person shall not come in without process to show cause at the next term of court why he should not be fined for such contempt

Sec. 11. The district court may at any term thereof, or the judge in vacation, directing the clerk not to draw the names of any grand and petit jurors, to serve as such at the next term of such court, nor at any term until further order shall be made, and the clerk shall not proceed as required by the provisions of this act, until ordered so to do by the court.

Sec. 12. When from the order of the court or from any other cause, there shall be no panel of grand or petit jurors in attendance at any term of a district court, the court may order the sheriff to summon the requisite number of grand and petit jurors from the body of the county or by standers, to serve as such during the term, or until discharged.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, at the end of each term of such court, to make out and deliver a certificate to each grand and petit juror, stating the number of days of attendance, the number of miles traveled, and the amount of compensation due him, which certificate shall be allowed by the county auditor, and he shall draw a warrant therefor

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,

Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT defining the time of the convening of the Legislature.

Passed April 20, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That the regular annual session of the Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in December, in each year.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,

Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

THE LATEST WONDER.—The Lond[on cor]respondent of the New York C[ommercial] Advertiser says that engines of [... horse] power are now being [built at Bir]mingham, for a new [...] steamer of 23,000 to[ns ... con]struction by the [...] Company, which [is capable] of performing t[he voyage ...] days [...]

...ter t m di ...

...to provide the people of this territory with a direct mail communication with San Francisco, by an ocean steamer, it will be necessary that suitable wharfs be constructed at proper places at which to lay alongside in safety, as well as for the accommodation of other steamers which at no distant day are destined to plow the waters of the Sound.

With a plank road approach to our water front extension, which is now contemplated, and when the rapid growth of Olympia within the last year is duly considered—surrounded as it is by such favorable auspices, and so admirably located at the head of navigation on the Sound, we are led to conclude that no town site within our Territory possesses to a greater extent the elements which are necessary to the formation of a large emporium, and certainly none possessed of a more liberal or enterprizing population.

We trust that Mr. GIDDINGS will meet every success and substantial encouragement, in the commendable enterprize before him

...Pi... Water

...most reliable informa... there is not a single ...serving the name) on the Sound or the Washington side ...ia river, but what, within the ...s advanced in growth and ...ally commensurate with the ...d improvement of the country ...by which they are surrounded; yet, as our opportunity for personal observation has, within that time, been restricted to the confines of Olympia, we can only speak in the positive with regard to improvements which have been going on, and are in anticipation for the future in this vicinity.

Those who have had an acquaintance with Olympia only up to the time of the formation of the territory of Washington, it would be scarcely important to inform them of a fact which should necessarily occur to them, that they would now scarcely recognize the place from previous recollection, in consequence of the numerous large and substantial buildings which occupy the place where once was "rugged desolation" and the "relief" which has been consequent on the removal of a heavy forrest of fir and cedar within its environs And as an evidence that the spirit of improvement continues in the even tenor of its way, we cannot do better than copy from the San Francisco *Herald*, the following extract from the letter of a correspondent to the editor of that paper, and published some weeks since :

"At present the flats to the north of Olympia are a hindrance to vessels coming up to the business part of the town. This, however, can be remedied by piling out wharves, and we are confident that as soon as this is done the business part of the place will be carried in this direction. This portion of the flats has been located as a land claim by EDWARD GIDDINGS, Jr, Esq, under the donation law of 1850, and our legislative assembly have unanimously memorialized congress to confirm the claim to him. Of this confirmation our citizens feel confident, as it is so manifest to all that it will do a vast deal towards the rapid growth of the town and will give her a position for the great emporium we believe she is destined to become. Wharfs run out to the northward, in continuation of the streets, are required, and as soon as Mr. GIDDINGS can get completed the frame work of a pile-driver, now under process of construction, the work is to be commenced.

We have thus briefly alluded to the present capital of Washington territory. Though fairly ahead of every other town in the territory, her growth has not been forced, and if we are to place confidence in the belief of men of forecast and judgment, she is destined to be the site of the largest city north of the Golden City of San Francisco"

The pile driver referred to above, has been completed, and Mr. GIDDINGS commenced, on Wednesday last, what appears to be effective operations. It is a question that has heretofore remained entirely unexplained, that whilst capitalists, masters of vessels and ship owners, who have and feel an interest in the promotion of the lumber, timber, and coal resources of this territory, should forever remain unmindful of the fact, that their business operations cannot be more essentially accellerated, than by contributing to the extension of wharfs to deep water, from some of the most important points on the Sound and Straits, from whence cargoes of export may be anticipated and obtained at almost any time

At Olympia, particularly, surrounded as it is with an excellent farming and grazing background—with mills, driven by steam, and water power, in its immediate vacinity, unsurpassed anywhere, for the manufacture of lumber, yet, except at high tide, an approach cannot be made within a half or three quarters of a mile of where the business of the town is transacted, by vessels of anything like respectable dimensions

To obviate this difficulty, Mr. GIDDINGS having completed all necessary preparations, has commenced the construction of a wharf at deep water, where vessels of the largest size can discharge and receive their cargoes at any stage of the tides and at all seasons of the year, and as soon as possible thereaftery to connect it with the shore, which, when completed, will probably be over half a mile in length. The work bids fair to be accomplished during the present summer and fall, as much of the material is already on the ground, with everything in readiness for moving it forward.

All things conspire here to render the ...truction of wharfs comparitively an ...undertaking. The bottom of the bay is ...t mud—the water deepening very ...ally from the shore to the channel. ...the finest quality can be obtained ...e of the Sound in our immedi... d Two saw mills are now ...loyed in the manufacture of ...Shutes river, only two ...which it can be conveyed ...at lease the steam ...Miller, of North ...ity machinery, ex... ...ncisco, within a few ...operations, which ...ration the present ...er has been redu... ...han it will be known

Preparation.—The democracy of ...ict has already held their ...rimary meeting and appointed their delegates to meet the county convention at Olympia, on the 5th day of August, for the nomination of a democratic representative and county officer ticket, to be supported by the party at the ensuing September election. This is an evidence that *that* precinct is all right—determined to give whiggery a *black eye* on the day of the election.

The delegates selected we understand are Messrs. LEVI KNOTT, GREEN MCAFFERTY and DR. WILLARD—all substantial and intelligent members of the democratic party.

We are informed that the democracy of Chambers' Prairie, Mound Prairie, the Yelm, and other localities, have appointed times and places for the appointment of delegates : It is an earnest of success, clear and unquestionable, that the farmers are moving in the thorough organization of the party, and we hope to learn that every county in the territory is about to follow the example of Thurston

☞ Mr F KENNEDY, the present sheriff of the county, brought to our office this week, a bill of wheat stalks, with well developed heads—many of the stalks measuring over six feet in length The specimen was taken from the farm of Mr MORTON, on the Shutes river bottom, and considering the backwardness of the season, may be looked on almost as a prodigy

We are in the enjoyment of excellent weather now, with the prospect of a protracted continuance The wheat and other crops are ripening hastily, and an abundant harvest awaits to be stored.

☞ The schooner "Carbon," arrived at Steilacoom within the past week, with a cargo of goods, and passengers—to load lumber, piles, square timber, &c, for San Francisco.

The Bark "Success," arrived at Seattle a few days since from Bellingham Bay, to load for San Francisco

Several other vessels have arrived and at, and departed from many different ports on the Sound, about which we have no particulars.

☞ The citizens of Bruceville, Shoal Water Bay, Chehalis county, have recently held a public meeting, memorializing congress for the establishment of a post office at Bruceville, and the extension of mail facilities in that direction. The people there are entitled to, and should be accommodated with a post-office at that place

County Commissioners Court.

The following is a list of the most important transactions of the board of County Commissioners for Thurston county, at the June and July sessions thereof :

The creating of nine election precincts, eight of which were published two weeks ago.

The appointment of road viewers to view and mark out a county road from the bridge across the Deshutes at the falls, to the western edge of David Chambers' prairie.

Also for the view of a county road from Armstrong & Co.'s mill on the Chehalis, to Mr J W. Goodell's,

The empowering of Elwood Evans, Esq., to ascertain the amount of school land that is claimed by bona fide settlers,

The fixing of the rates of license to sell liquor—in less quantities than one gallon—at one hundred dollars per annum

A petition was presented by Elwood Evans, signed by Gilmore Hays and 21 others, praying the board of commissioners to petition the Surveyor General of Oregon in behalf of John Scott, who had by mistake settled on a certain piece of school land in township 18 north, range 2 west Whereupon the board decided that they did not consider they had authority, as a body, to comply with their request, but referred the whole subject matter to the Surveyor General.

The appointment of John W. McAllister a bridge commissioner, to let the contract for the building of a bridge across McAllister's creek, and appropriating one hundred dollars out of county funds for the same.

The appointment of Nelson Barnes, Esq, a bridge commissioner to examine and report to the board of commissioners, the probable expense of building a good and substantial bridge across Skookum Chuck

The appointment of Thomas J. Chambers a commissioner to locate a quarter section of land for the benefit of a county site, according to the law of 1824.

JULY SESSION.

The appointment of road viewers to review the route for a county road from David Kindred's house to Mr. Antonio B. Rabbeson's

Also for view of county road from mouth of Mud Bay to Wm Dobbins'

C. H Hale to be commissioner to locate school lands for the county, in lieu of that which has been claimed and occupied by actual settlers.

The receiving and approving of the Assessor's return for this year, amounting in total to the handsome sum of $388,315 00, and the fixing of the rates of taxation at 3 mills for county purposes, which being added to the rates for school, 2 mills, and for Territorial 1 mill, make the total ratio at 6 mills on the dollar

The appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars for the keeping of a poor man, from the 15th day of April, 1854, to the 11th inst

Mr. Barnes reported that he had examined the place where the bridge across the Skookum Chuck is to be constructed, and states that the bridge will have to be built about 125 feet long, and that the probable cost for building the same will be about $1000, whereupon the board made an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $1000, and appointed Franklin Kennedy a commissioner for the letting of the same as provided by law.

F. Kennedy and Isaac Hays, road commissioners appointed by the legislature to survey and mark out a Territorial road from Olympia to Monticello, made report to the board of commissioners. The whole distance from Olympia to Monticello is 78 miles, and the route practicable for a good dry road. Much of their report is interesting, and we hope to be able to publish it in full before long.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to an article on the third page of todays' paper relative to Commodore PERRY's treaty with the Japanese government Also to an article explanitory of the provisions of the bill recently passed by congress, organizing the new teeritory of Nebraska.

☞ The Probate Court, Judge CUSHMAN presiding, was in session for several days last week, but there was no business of importance transacted.

speakers, failed as signally as did their crazy gathering in numbers. A larger (and more "enthusiastic,") meeting will convene at an any hour in the Park to witness a "dog fight" and at three minutes' notice

The following are the main provisions of the Nebraska—Kansas bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, and now a law :

A new Territory named Nebraska, is to be organized, composing all that portion of the hitherto unorganized territory of the United States lying between Iowa and Minnesota on the east, the British possessions (lat 49 deg.) on the north, the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west, and parallel of N lat. 40 deg on the south—forming a tract about a thousand miles from east to west by a little over six hundred from north to south The Governor is to fix the temporary seat of government of this Territory The rights of the Indians are not to be impaired or affected by its organization. [It is all now Indian territory, and there are probably not three hundred white men settled within its limits—and what few are there are either Government employees or squatters, mainly hunters, trappers, Indian traders, &c]

A Governor, (salary $2,500) a Secretary, (salary $2,00) a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, (salaries $2,000 each) a District Attorney and a Marshal (paid by fees) for said Territoy shall be appointed by the President and Senate—all to serve for four years, (except the Secretary, five)—all to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States

A Legislative Council of thirteen and a Legislative Assembly of twenty-six members shall be chosen—the former for two years, the latter for one year—by the free white male inhabitants of said Territory, who are either citizens of the United States or shall have declared their intention of becoming such, and sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States The Governor is to take a census, divide the Territory into election districts, apportion the members and designate the time for holding the election He has beyond this a veto on all acts of the Legislature, which can only be overcome by a two-thirds vote in either branch. Township, district and county officers are to be "appointed or elected" as the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall dictate Members of the Assembly have $3 per day each, and the same for each twenty miles travel, to be paid out of the U S Treasury, with public buildings, clerk-hire sergeant-at-arms, a library, printing, &c, for each House A delegate to Congress is to be chosen, and to have the pay and power of other delegates

As there appears to be a vast deal of misapprehension afloat with regard to the slavery clause in the bill, the reader will find it inserted in the following article which we copy from the Quincy (Ill) *Herald*, of March last :

"WHAT IS THE NEBRASKA BILL?—A great many very good people appear to misapprehend entirely the nature and character of the Nebraska bill The provision of this bill which the abolitionists and their whig allies have seized upon as an excuse for their present attempt at agitation, reads as follows:

"That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principles of *non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories* as recognized by the legislation of 1850, (commonly called the compromise measures,) is hereby declared inoperative and void, IT BEING THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THIS ACT NOT TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY TERRITORY OR STATE, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, subject only to the constitution of the United States—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing or abolishing slavery."

"SEC 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety three, and the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act,' approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska"

Such are the provisions of the bill as respects Nebraska, which are all repeated with the slight needful variations, with regard to *Kansas*, which is bounded as follows ;

"Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit : beginning at a point on the western boundary on the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same ; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains ; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude ; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri ; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas ; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any

The Nebraska Bill.

The editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, who has been spending the spring and summer in Washington City and other eastern cities, in a letter to the acting editor of the *Statesman*, dated New York, May 15th, and published in that paper of July 4th, in speaking of the fierce warfare then going on in Congress by the opponents of the Nebraska bill, holds the following discourse :

"Nothing of unusual interest has transpired since my last except the action (rather the obstruction of action) of the House upon the Nebraska bill. Mr Richardson, of Ill, on Thursday, offered a resolution providing for the conclusion of debate upon the question and the taking the final vote. The whig and abolition opponents immediately resorted to parliamentary tactics to stave off action, and by constant calling of the yeas and nays (which requires about half an hour each time) upon motions to adjourn, and other trivial motions, prolonged the sitting through that day and night, through the next day, and until 3 o'clock of the morning after. For more than 36 hours at one sitting the friends of the bill remained at their posts, answering "nay," to the motions of faction and factionism, and, worn out, were then compelled to yield to an adjournment, without coming to a vote.

"The House met yesterday, but adjourned without attempting to do anything—They meet again to-morrow, and strong hopes are entertained that the bill will then be passed

"There is a conceded and tried majority in favor of the bill, of no less than twenty in the House, and it can only be deferred or defeated by those extraordinary means But I trust it will not long be successful, and that the mail which takes this will also convey you the news of the triumph of popular sovereignty in the territories in the passage of the Nebraska bill

The wooley heads and abolitionists, with many of the "softs" here, are greatly agitated, and have labored hard to manufacture a fierce excitement upon the subject, but have failed entirely in communicating the indignation which rages in their own bosoms, to the sober thinking people.—Greely's Tribune is perfectly frantic—calls upon Col. Benton (who opposes the bill) to do something desperate; counsels resistance at all hazards, even to the "burning of the Capitol, and the burying of the members beneath its ruins" The agitators called an indignation meeting in the Park, yesterday, to remonstrate against the "Nebraska Iniquity," and fancied they were going to make a formidable demonstration in point of numbers. But it was a most complete fizzle. Great pains had been taken to advertise the call, yet not more than 1000 people were at any time on the ground in a city containing six hundred thousand. Every effort to get up a cheer in response to the ravings of their

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The St. Joseph (Mo) Gazette, speaking of the overland emigration, says the number of emigrants and stock will be much larger this spring than was anticipated. Up to the first day of May there had crossed the river at the St Joseph's ferry—cattle, 7858; wagons, 220, horses and mules, 588, men, women and children, 1120, as many more will yet cross here A number stop here a while, and then cross at ferries above It is believed at least 15,000 head of cattle will cross at this ferry We notice a number of families bound for California and Oregon, and still they come

☞ We extract the following from the St Paul (Minnesota) Democrat

"Anson Northup, Esq; of Hennepin county, informs us that he is now fitting out a company of emigrants for Washington Territory He designs leaving Minneapolis on or about the first day of May, and intends taking the route traveled by Gov Stevens, except Mr. N and party will go by the way of Traverse des Sioux and Fort Ridgley, on the Minnesota river

☞ Lieut Geo H Derby has been appointed Superintendent of Light-houses on the California and Oregon coast

☞ The San Francisco Herald, of June 27th, says : "Brig Tarquina, hence for Puget Sound, in beating out yesterday, when off Fort Point, carried away maintop gallant-mast, and returned to repair damages"

☞ The following is from the *Polynesian*, published at Honolulu, Oahu :

"MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR—After a stay of a fortnight the Russian frigate Diana, Capt Lessofsky, 60 guns, sailed from Honolulu on the 28th of May, bound to the northward. On the following day the British sloop-of-war Trincomalee, which had also been in port several weeks, sailed on the same course as the Diana, evidently watching her

"THE FIRST SHIP FOR JAPAN—The clipper ship Lady Pierce, (formerly the Racehound) Capt Burr, arrived at Honolulu, on the 28th May, in 16 days from San Francisco. This ship is owned by Silas E. Burrows, Esq, and is a sort of pleasure yacht, in which the owner is going down to have a look at Japan She touched in at the Islands unexpectedly, to have the barnacles scraped off her bottom, having discovered after leaving San Francisco, that her sailing was impeded by them.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED—A horse was found on the 16th inst, on the west bank of Deer Island Slough, which evidently belonged to a man who is supposed to be drowned. It appeared the horse had swam the slough and gained the shore below the fording place, where he was surrounded by water, the river being high at the time—[*Oregonian*

It would seem from a list of articles found tied to the saddle, that the name of the owner was D D. Crow.

☞ The The people of Oregon are taking active measures for the completion of an immigrant road over the Cascade mountains, leading direct from Fort Boise to the head waters of the Willamette river The *Seatesman* says :

"The entire feasibility of a good road across the Cascades in that direction, with good opportunities of grass and water on the way, is beyond a doubt. Much delay and suffering was caused last year to those attempting to come through that way, on account of having no competent guides in portions of the route not marked out.

We have no doubt that the road will be so much improved, that much of the immigration for Oregon will come that way this year."

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.—The steamship Peytona, brought up a detachment of 75 U. S. soldiers, together with the officers in command of them.—They landed at Vancouver.—[*Oregonian*

Interesting from Japan.

Japanese not Intolerant of Christianity.

By way of China we have highly interesting accounts of the operations of Commodore Perry's squadron in Japan, and descriptions of the Japanese, their customs and country, by officers of the fleet who managed to penetrate some distance inland, which have not heretofore been published. The news was carried to China by the U. S. steam frigate Susquehana, attached to the Japan squadron The *China Mail*, after giving substantially the same account of the treaty made by Perry with the Japanese as that brought by the Saratoga to the Sandwich Islands, and already published by us in the letters of our Japanese correspondents, adds the following additional and highly entertaining particulars derived from the officers of the Susquehana. The *Mail*, though a British paper, pays a very high compliment to Commodore Perry, and the American people generally, for the skill and energy exhibited in the satisfactory conclusion of this treaty. It says:

We are enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed narrative of the proceeding in Japan, from which it will be seen that nothing could have been better or more fortunate than the course pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed, we feel certain that the most skillful diplomatist in Europe could not have brought matters to so speedy, pacific and successful an issue. Commodore Perry was known as a brave as well as accomplished seaman, but it was thought he had rather a propensity for fighting, which indeed, with such means at his disposal, and such people to deal with as the Japanese were ignorantly presumed to be, was deemed inevitable by most people, though as our pages show, not by every one Here, however, he has disappointed the world, and perhaps not a few in his squadron, but he has done what we (the British) did not do in China, and it was not expected any one could accomplish in Japan—he has peacefully and amicably opened it to the intercourse of his countrymen without firing a shot or using an angry word. Commodore Perry, in the Susquehana, left the harbor of Hongkong on the 24th of January, accompanied by the Powhatan and the Mississippi, the sailing vessels Vandalia, Southampton, Supply and Lexington having some time before proceeded to the rendezvous at Napakiang in Loo Choo, where the squadron met on the 21st of January Nothing of importance occurred at Loo Choo beyond visiting the capital, Shundi, with the temples and forts, and admiring, as others have done, the picturesque and surpassingly beautiful scenery of the island.

The sailing vessels were despatched for Japan on the last day of January, under command of Capt Abbot, the steamships following on the 7th February, and, along with the sloop Saratoga, from Shanghae, joining the sailing vessels in the waters of Japan on the 12th without accident, beyond the temporary grounding of the Macedonian, which was lightened and speedily got off The whole squadron then proceeded, and anchored in the bay of Yedo, passing Uraga, where last year the interview and the delivery of the President's letter took place A few small forts mounting ten or 12 guns each, were observed, but made no hostile demonstrations Boats were not allowed to come alongside until the vessels had taken their stations, and then the government officers were directed to the Powhatan, (to which the Commodores flag had been removed,) where they had an interview on the 13th, with the fleet captain Adams, to whom, after the exchange of compliments, the Japanese stated that in a few days a special high officer would be sent from Yedo to meet the Commodore and arrange every thing in a courteous, frank and friendly manner, but they objected that the vessels had come too far up, and recommended their return to Uraga, where the Emperor desired the meeting should be held as before; and that point they considered as of more importance than talking about the weather, which subject would seem to be the *pis-aller* of conversation in Japan as in all the rest of the world. We believe this was nearly all that passed during the first interview, and the deputation took leave in good humor, which grew to merriment upon Capt. Adam's suggesting that, instead of returning to Uraga perhaps a more favorable anchorage might be found higher up, and nearer the capital, which would also be more convenient for the high officers to be sent from Yedo, as well as in accordance with the customs of other nations.

The following day (14th) another interview was held on board the Powhatan, when the Japanese renewed their urgency about the meeting being held at Uraga, where on the previous occasion everything had passed in so amicable and pleasant a manner, and to which the Commodore had said he would return. Finding that Uraga was still objected to, they then proposed Kamakura, where the Macedonian had got ashore, and which they held to be a much more convenient place than Kanagawa, between the present anchorage and Yedo, as suggested by Dr. S. W. Williams But after much talk on the subject, the Japanese left it to the Commodore to select a place for the interview. Before taking leave, the deputation said, if the ships needed water or provisions, boats would be sent with supplies; but they were also told that, except water, nothing else was likely to be required.

After mature consideration, Commodore Perry decided to send Capt. Adams in the Vandalia to meet the Governor of the Province at Uraga. Captain Adams was there informed by the Governor that everything was ready for considering the terms of a treaty between Japan and the United States, and if the Commodore, (or as he was termed, the Admiral) would come to Uraga, it would be concluded before the going down of the sun. It is supposed, however, that what was here meant by a treaty, was a favorable reply from the Emperor to the President's letter on the sub-

ject. But Capt. Adams reiterated that the Commodore would not come to Uraga, where he had found the anchorage to be indifferent, but would meet the Japanese Commissioners at Yokohama, off the present anchorage of the flag ship, ten to twenty miles from Uraga. Captain Adams rejoined the squadron on the 24th of February, and the following day the Japanese officers visited the flag-ship, to settle the place of meeting, when the Commodore, amongst other things, told them that, having been entrusted with so many ships, which were seventeen thousand miles from home, he was reasonably anxious about their safety, and experience had proved to him that Uraga did not offer so secure an anchorage as where they now lay. Some discussion ensued, but finally it was arranged that the meeting should be held at Yokohama.

Eleven days afterwards the meeting took place; and in the interval, entertainments were interchanged by the American and Japanese officers. At one of two given by Capt Buchanan, the Governor of Uraga as we have seen in Keying and other high Chinese officials, at once fell in with foreign observances in toasting and speechifying. Captain Buchanan proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan, which was drunk standing "with all the honors," and was acknowledged by the Governor of Uraga, who, in return, similarly proposed the health of the President of the United States. The Japanese took their liquor freely, especially champaigne and liqueurs, greatly admiring the glassware that contained them, and expressed a hope that the time was at hand when they would be at liberty to visit foreign countries in steamers and ships of three masts.

It was during this interval, that an officer of the squadron approached Yedo, and if he did not actually enter it, at least was near enough to judge of its appearance; and to ascertain, what, however, a surveying party had done before, that close to the shore there is five fathoms water, so that it can be approached by large ships. The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent background of mountains and wooded country, but it seems to possess no striking public buildings, while the dwelling houses are generally of one story, and therefore present nothing imposing in their appearance except their vast number, and the space they occupy. The population of the capital has however, been greatly exaggerated, for though it is certainly great, the Japanese officers themselves placed Yedo third among the cities of the world, London, they said being the first, and Paris the second.

On the 8th, the preparations were completed for the reception of the Commodore who, by the by, insisted on the removal of the screen-work which extended from the shore to the hall, and which shut out the public gaze. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been mustered by Major Zeilin, 29 boats, belonging to the squadron, manned by armed seamen, and under command of Captain Buchanan, conveyed the cortege to the shore, and waited the arrival of the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain Adams, Dr Williams, the interpreter, and the Secretary, Mr O H Perry, who landed about noon, under a salute of 17 guns from the Macedonian, the men in the boat standing up, and the officers on shore being uncovered. The procession then moved forward, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and the "President's March."

On entering the hall, the Commodore was received by four Commissioners appointed for the purpose. They were.

1st Hayashi, with the title of Diagaku no Kama, or Prince Councillor.

2d Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima, (the group of Islands lying between Corea and Japan.)

3d. Idzuma, Prince of Mimasaki, (a Principality lying west of Miaco.)

4th. Odono, second assistant of the board of Revenue.

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board of the Powhatan, and saluted with 21 guns from the launches, after which another salute of 17 guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who, through the interpreter, presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. *At a sign given, the servants in* attendance brought in laquered stands with tea and saki, sweetmeats and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement seems to have been much the same as that which in China generally precedes the transaction of business with foreign officials, and while it was going on, there was time to take a note of the place of meeting. The hall, which had been run up with great celerity, was about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve high, and surrounded with magnificent Japonicas, some of them thirty feet in height, and in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered with red cloth, extended the whole length of the apartment. The floor was covered with white mats about three feet long by two wide, and the place was heated by highly ornamented braziers placed on beautiful Japan stands. The pillars supporting the erection were ornamented with purple crape, and the walls were richly adorned with paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was situated about five hundred yards from the landing place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with their broadsides to it. Several native artists were present taking sketches of the strangers.

The refreshment being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crape. The interview lasted three hours, and, as to the principal matter was highly satisfactory. A very favorable answer was given to the President's letter, which we presume was in terms a repetition of President Fillmore's; and it is stated that Commodore Perry was fully satisfied on all points suggested by him, which we again presume, were in accordance with Mr. Secretary Webster's letter of Instruction to Commodore Aulick accompanying the first letter to the Emperor. A draft Treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Japanese Commissioners, who said that it would receive due consideration, but the old Emperor had died since Commodore Perry was there last year, and his successor was a young man, who would require to consult his Council before coming to a determination; and the Commodore was reminded that Japanese did not act with the same rapidity as Americans did, which was thus illustrated. Should several Japanese meet together, desiring to visit the American ships, one would say, "It is a beautiful morning!" to which another would add, "How pleasant it is!" Then a third would remark, "There is not then a wave to be seen upon the water," at length a fourth would suggest, "Come, let us go and see the ships."

[Here follows the terms of the Treaty, which we will not repeat.]

The Japanese, continues the Mail, objected to a clause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America, not like the Chinese, by whom, and not by Sir Henry Pottinger, as is generally supposed, the privileges of the English Treaty were extended to all foreign countries. *The Japanese would manifest more sagacity*, and save themselves from incalculable vexation, were they to determine on allowing other nations to enjoy the same immunities as America, and no other, modeling all future treaties on precisely the same terms.

During the conference on the 8th, Commodore Perry mentined that one of the marines had died, and he was desirous to have a piece of ground pointed out where this man and any others of the Squadron that might die in Japan could be buried. The Commissioners first suggested Naugasaki, and next Uraga, but on both being objected to, a spot near the place of meeting was fixed upon. An account of the funeral, by Captain Slack, the officer commanding the marines, is given in another column, and cannot fail to be read with interest. We have only to add, that before the funeral took place, the Japanese officials came on board to view the body, for which purpose the coffin was opened, and after the burial one of them remarked that according to the inscription on the lid, the man was a native of Ireland, not of America; but the explanation that followed proved quite satisfactory. In the course of the arrangements for the funeral, the prudence of President Filmore's and Secretary Webster's assurance on the subject of religion was shown. The Japanese said they had observed it with pleasure, and quite understood the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Before the interview broke up, the Commodore mentioned that he purposed to give his officers leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no great objection was made, and we believe that within a few days afterwards several of the officers were taking exercise on shore. The Rev Mr. Bittinger, the Chaplain, made several excursions among the villages and cornfields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having yards and small gardens within enclosures.

The following day, the same gentleman, finding the people not unfriendly nor indisposed to receive him, and obtaining leave to go on shore, determined to visit two large cities some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kasacca, and with that view, crossed an arm of the bay, which shortened the distance several miles. He then proceeded through Kanagawa, supposed to contain from one to two hundred thousand inhabitants, and from the immense crowds that poured out every where to see the stranger, there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds, however, caused no inconvenience nor impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the Japanese officials, who accompanied Mr Bittinger, the people cleared a passage, and afterwards, a messenger having been sent forward for the purpose, the people packed themselve at the sides of the houses and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, which he found primitive in their furniture and arrangements, but, compared with other oriental dwellings of the same class, neat, clean and comfortable. In some of them he observed clocks of Japanese manufacture. He also visited several temples, which, though smaller than in China, have more gilding on their walls, and ornaments on their idols, and generally are in better order. The priests as well as the people were distinguished for their courtesy.

The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive (estimated to be six miles long,) but with wide well-formed streets. Kasacca is from fifteen to twenty miles distant, by land, from the ships; and Mr. Bittinger being thus necessarily long absent, some anxiety was felt about him. As he was returning, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to return on board, and shortly afterward a courier, mounted on a splendid black horse, delivered a similar despatch, and finding it was understood and acted on, turned round, and galloped back to report the approach of the American officer, who concluded his journey by torch light, and found on his arrival that every thing that had occurred had been noted, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview, the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things. A Railway, with Steam Engine; an electric Telegraph; a Surf Boat, a Printing Press; a fine Lorgnette; a set of Audubon's American Ornithology, splendidly bound; Plates of American Indians; Maps of different States of America; Agricultural Implements, with all the modern improvements; a piece of Cloth; a bale of Cotton; a Stove; Rifles, Pistols, and Swords; Champaigne, Cordials, and American Whiskey.

And for the Empress, (presuming there is one) a Telescope; a Lorgnette, in a gilded case; a Lady's Toilett-Box, gilded; a Scarlet Velvet Dress; a changeable Silk Dress, flowered; a splendid Robe; Audubon's Illustrated Works; a handsome set of China; a Mantlepiece Clock; a Parlor Stove; a box of fine Wines; a box of Perfumery; a box of Fancy Soaps.

Among the other presents, perhaps, the most valued was a copy of Webster's Dictionary to the Imperial Interpreter. To the high officers were given books, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, Wines, Cloths, Maps, Stoves, Clocks and Cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and as regards Clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from shipboard to set them agoing, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clockmakers in Yedo who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know, however, about Ericcson's caloric engine, of which they had heard, but from the Commodore, at any rate, we suspect they would not receive a very favorable opinion of its practical utility.

Whatever may be thought of some of the other presents, the Railway and Telegraph *at which the world at the time was disposed* to laugh, were happy hits. The Rail is only about three hundred yards in all, but being formed in a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate of forty miles or more. Just at first, the Japanese were charry of venturing into the car, but after a single trial, there was much good-humored competition for places. The telegraph still more astonished them, but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be laying down wires for themselves.

One of the standing opinions about the Japanese, destined to be thrown down by Commodore Perry, has been, that they were invincibly intolerant of Christianity in any form. Indeed this has generally been assigned as the main reason for their exclusiveness. To the emblem of the cross they still object, but the story of the expelled Portuguese, that every Christian, landing in Japan, was required to trample on it, or on a representation of the Virgin and Saviour, must, if true, have been almost entirely confined to themselves and their co-religionists. More recent writers who have been able to deny that such is now the custom, tell us that "the practice of *religious rites is prohibited by irrevocable Japanese laws;* "but the following narrative of the funeral of a marine of the U. S squadron, shows that there is as little foundation for the one statement as the other. On the 9th of March, the day following the first meeting between Commodore Perry and the Imperial Commissioner from Yedo, to negotiate the terms of a commercial treaty, a soldier's and a Christian burial was given to a marine, Robert Williams, who had died a few days before on board the steamer Mississippi. The party detailed for this purpose, cousisted of several officers, one of them the Chaplain in his gown, an escort of eight marines in charge of a corporal, and four marines as bearers of the corpse. Two boats left the ship, one containing the officers, and the other the body and escort. Upon reaching the shore, the party was met by several Japanese officials, ready to conduct them to the grave. The escort landed first, and received the body with the usual honors. The little procession was then formed, first the escort, followed by the music—drums and fife, next the body borne on the shoulders of four messmates; and then the Chaplain with the other officers, and a few sailors from the boats bringing up the rear. In this order, with the music playing a Dead March, the party moved to the grave, winding through the streets of a village a distance of nearly half a mile. On either side of the road, and on the surrounding hills, at the foot of one of which a grave had been made, thousands of people, men, women and children, could be seen, all manifesting eager curiosity to witness a scene so entirely novel in their land.

I could not but think, as we passed along, how strange not only the procession, but each of us individually, must appear to that eager throng not one of whom probably *had ever before looked upon the face of* a stranger from a foreign country, and yet there was no undue noise made, or apparent alarm on the part of any of them—only intense interest in observing what was passing before them. As we neared the grave, (which occupied a very pretty spot) the voice of the Chaplain could be heard, —"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and *whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die."* As we gathered round the grave, and the reading of the beautiful and touching burial service proceeded, the scene was one of unusual interest; for the time and place, and circumstances all conspired to make it, as an incident, honorable to our short sojourn in a land, where, for centuries it is said the symbol of our religion has been trodden under foot. The church burial service ended, the escort fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that, on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed *only at the first discharge that for a moment* there was a slight movement as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers. Having now committed to the earth, with all due honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was re-formed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators, to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who, throughout the entire ceremony, had conducted themselves with great propriety, and extended to us every civility; and returned to the ship pleased with the consciousness of not only having witnessed, but assisted in giving such honors, in such a place, to a deceased brother.

W B S.

[illegible] Pierce county sends *greeting* to Thurston, and all other organized democratic counties, the following:—May the shadow of Pierce *lengthen out,* and never be *anything shorter* than a democratic county.

PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House,** in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next,* to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election.

Per order of Dem. Co Com
H C. MOSELY, *Ch'n.*
Steilacoom, July 20th, 1854.

Notice to the Democrats of Thurston County.

The democracy of Thurston county are respectfully called upon to select their delegates at a day sufficiently early to be in readiness to attend a general Democratic County Convention, to be held in Olympia, *on Saturday, the 5th day of August next,* for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for members of the House of Representates of the next Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, and also to nominate democratic candidates for the different county offices for the support of the party, at the election which takes place *on Monday, the 4th day of September next.*

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all.

By order of the Committe.
CHARLES E. WEED,
Ch'n Dem Cent Com

Whigs of Thurston County!

ATTENTION!!

A COUNTY convention to be made up of Delegates from the various precincts of Thurston county will be held at Olympia on

Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854,

For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election on the 4th day of September next. The officers to be elected are

Four members of the House of Representatives, three County commissioners, a Prosecuting attorney for 2d Judicial district, a County Auditor, a County treasurer, a county superintendent of schools; a judge of probate; a sheriff and a coroner.

The late meeting of the Board of Commissioners divided the county into nines precincts, to wit, Nisqually, South bay, Olympia, Black Lake, Chambers' Prairie, Rock Prairie, Grand Mound, Coal Banks and Yelm Prairie from each of which it is earnestly hoped delegates will be in attendence.

By order of the whig county committee of Thurston county.

GILMORE HAYS,
G A BARNES,
GEO. A LATHROP

July 8, 1854 -n44 3w

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F McELROY, W M

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, barrs lard
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz, Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted

Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of **WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK,** of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E. McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa, or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.

July 22, 1852 46tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th of June, 1854.

Allen, Thomas H	2	Lower, Wm.	2
Antell, Josephus		Lee, Geo W	
Anton, Wallace		McCreery William	2
Anthony, James		Miller, Conrad	
Bryant, Cry		Merell, Ebenezer	2
Burke, Mr		Maxon, J. W	2
Burte, Russell	3	Mills, James A	
Botdwin, Jon B		Megilvery John	
Bradshaw, C W	2	Mills, Henry	
Barge, Francis		Morrow, Oscar	
Burress, James		Noe, Savan	
Bailey, William		Owen, Francis B	
Brown, Samuel		Perry, Samuel	
Boles, Adam		Perham, Addison	
Cherry Wesley		Perham, Eugene L	
Clemron, Nave		Palmmer, Tilston	
Craig, D. W		Phelps, Arthur C	2
Campbell, I. G	2	Porter, Charles	
Covington, Mrs		Purdy, Franklin	4
Coffey, Elizabeth A		Porter, Doct.	
Childs, I. F.		Porter, C. F.	
Clark, James L.	2	Potter, Levi	
Coulter, Henry		Platter, Oliver	
Clayton, Joel		Reames, Joseph	
Collens, John		Richardson, Edmund	
Chapman, Enoch		Rowin, I. B	
Dudley, James	2	Root, Henry F.	
Davis, Abm		Reynolds, Almor	
Dodge, Robert B		Snider, I D	
Douglass, Robert		Snider, Conrad	2
Dray, Homer		Shank, Franklin	
Edding, Sarah Mrs.		Schuele, Addm	
Esslinger, William	5	Shaffer, John	
Fowler, Ebenezer	3	Shauffer, Samuel	
Farquahason Robert	2	Sleyter, Isaiah	
Fensly, William		Sherwood, Warren	
Finch, Eugene	2	Sealy, Frederick W.	
Frost, Osborn		Smith, John A.	4
Garret, John M		Stilman, Erasmus D.	
Grimes, Frederick		Small, George	
Garner, John		Townsend, I. D	3
Goodell, Melancthon		Tigard I.	
Haft, E E	5	Veazey, James	
Hoyt, L. A.		Valptow, Olof	
Heath, John M.	3	Wright, Joseph	
Hagerty, Alfred	4	Waterman, Delias	
Hawk, John		Wenbrow, Robert	
Hawrick, James		Wilson, Bengurrow T.	
Hosgland, Mr.		Wilson, James	
Hamlin, Nathaniel		Wood, G. W.	
Kelly, Peter		White, John	
Kertyer, Noah		Woods, Benginrow T	
Knight, Joseph	2	White, O H	
Little, J. F.		Whitaley, A. H.	
Lewis, Benjamin	2	Yeager, William L.	2

WM RUTLEDGE, P. M

[illegible]

AT the north east corner of Ma[illegible] occupied heretofore by Bett[illegible] stock of goods consists, for the[illegible] lowing articles of Dry Goods, G[illegible] Ready made Clothing, &c.

Fine Cloth dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.

A lot of Carpenters tools, Window Glass of all sizes, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh buttery eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

HAVING this day sold our entire stock of Merchandise, etc., to Mr. F E Lynch, the business heretofore carried on by us, will hereafter be conducted in his name.

COLE, ELDREDGE & CO

Steilacoom, July 6, 1854 2w46

Territory of Washington, } ss
King county,

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M. Folker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action, also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

And of this writ make legal service, and due return.

SEAL — Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.

July 15 1854 n45—12

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern.

M. BETTMAN,
WM BRAND.

Olympia, July 12, 1854 45tf

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of Bettman, Brothers.

Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm.

M BETTMAN

July 12, 1854

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's.

A B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854

For Sale.

A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new. Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley, at the store of C & J BROWN,

July 8, 1854 3w44 Lower Steilacoom.

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W T

March 25, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of

F. A. CLARKE

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854 32tf

NEW ARRIVAL

At the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory of GEORGE GALLAGHER.

COMPRISING a general assortment of Hardware, Carpenter's tools mill Saws, mill saw files, Builder's Hardware, ploughs, Scythes, Hoes, Shovels, Drawing knives, Nails, Augers, Brace and Bits, Whips, whip lashes, Curry-combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, Bed cords, Oil stones, Gun nipples, together with all kinds of Stove and Tin ware, which will be sold at reduced rates.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations:

1st. At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W. T.

2d. At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J. B. A. BROUILLET,

Fort Vancouver, W. T., June 19, 1854-n43-4w

[illegible]

COM[illegible] OL[illegible]

[illegible] All business en[illegible] attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854.

THE PUGE[illegible]

HAVE an excellent, e[illegible] in operation, under [illegible] machinist, and engineer, who [illegible] his line, in a superior style and [illegible]

ALSO,

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent.
[illegible] Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of GOOD medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854 6m36

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor or Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO,

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine. Terms Cash.

C. C TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers.

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mouslin de and Barege de Laine, French, English and American prints; Ginghams, Lawns, Plaid, Linen Diaper; Holland; Curtain Damask, Flannel, White Jeans and Sheeting, Toweling, Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade; Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet; Cambric, Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Embr. Curtain Muslin.

Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes,
N W Chemisetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemisetts,
Silk and Cotton Laces, fine Silk Parasols;
Ladies Silk; Cashm and Cotton Hose.
An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles.

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats; Pants, Black Satin Vests, Silk and Satin Cravats, Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts; Merino under Shirts; L. B. Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts, Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys black Cashmere Hats,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots; Gents and Boys P. Lea. Brogans, Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.

An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves. Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits. Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1854 3mo38

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession; to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-ly

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.

May 13, 1854. 36tf

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO

A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oreg.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco;
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

ELWOOD EV[illegible]S

Attorney

Olympia, W[illegible]

June 24, 1854.

O[illegible] PAC[illegible] Parker, Williman[illegible] and Sand[illegible] promptly att[illegible]

July 30, 1853. 47[illegible]

...or a ma-
Olympia on
...or as soon
...permit,
...y and
...ir duties as com-
...to locate said
...est and most practicable

S...d commissioners shall cause ... to be made, and a certified ... to be deposited with the board of county commissioners ... and Chehalis counties, who ... preserve the same, and when ... is so deposited with said clerks ... aid, said road shall be considered ... erritorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive as a compensation for his services, three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the county treasuries of Thurston and Chehalis counties, in proportion to the time employed in each county through which said road passes, and shall be allowed to employ such assistance as they may deem necessary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Passed April 24, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to locate a Territorial Road from Cathlamet to the house of Sidney S. Ford, in Thurston county.

Passed April 25th, 1854

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That S. H. Davis, Justin Nye and James Birnie, jr., be and hereby are constituted a board of commissioners to locate a territorial road from Cathlamet, on the Columbia river, to the house of Sidney S. Ford, on the Chehalis river in Thurston county.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Cathlamett, on the first Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, and after being duly sworn faithfully to discharge their duties, shall, within six months thereafter, proceed to locate said road by the nearest and most practicable route.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the county auditor in every county through which said road shall pass. Said report shall contain an account of the expenses proportioned to each county, and when said report is deposited and filed with said auditors as aforesaid, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive as a compensation for his services, three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the county treasuries of the counties through which said road shall pass, in proportion to the time employed in each county through which said road passes, and shall be allowed to employ such assistants as they may deem necessary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid in like manner with the commissioners.

Sec. 5. If said commissioners, or any one or more of them, shall resign, they shall, before such resignation, have the power to appoint some suitable person to act in their stead, who shall qualify in like manner, and in all respects possess the same powers, and perform the same duties as those originally appointed.

Sec. 6. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT in relation to Territorial Roads;

Passed, April 14th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any board of Territorial road commissioners that have been or may hereafter be created by the legislature, and which have not before been provided for, the county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, shall, at their first meeting thereafter fill such vacancy. But in case of the resignation of any commissioner the person so resigning may appoint a person to fill the place thus vacated, who, being duly qualified as heretofore provided, may enter upon his duties.

Sec. 2. Every board of Territorial road commissioners shall file with the Secretary of the Territory, for the use of the legislature, duplicates of their report, which shall ... it, in an estimate of the probable cost ... c... stru...ing the road, and all necessary ...on, and stating the amount of ... be made in each county, and ... of expenses incurred in laying ...

... commissioners of ev... ...hich any Territorial ...ort annually, in ... the Territory ...ture, an account ...ring the year, ... and the condi-...

... is ... copy of ...

...ASON
...tory of Washington.

... libera... is situated on the corner of Main ... where the proprietor will, at all times take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 16, 1854. 32tf

NOTICE

In relation to the removal of the Office of the Surveyor General from Oregon City to Salem, in Oregon Territory.

In virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States by the 2d section of the Act of Congress, approved September 27, 1850, entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon," &c., and in accordance with the request of the Legislature of said Territory, Notice is hereby given, that the office of Surveyor General of Oregon will be removed from Oregon City to Salem, in Oregon Territory,

On the first day of August next

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1854

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS asserted Iron,
1000 lbs Tobacco,
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers,
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea;
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles,
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes,
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes,
8 Cases Boots and Shoes,
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders,
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon,
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch,
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey,
20 Cases best Champagne,
60 Casks best Goshen Butter,
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams,
10 Barrels Porter and Ale,
25 Cases Porter and Ale;
20 Cases Brandy Peaches,
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar,
150 Boxes assorted soaps,
60 Sacks Oats,
20 Cases Buckwheat Flour, in Tins,
20 Cases best Leaf Lard,
15 M. Segars,
25 Jars Apple Pulp,
400 lbs Cream Tartar,
10 Bbls Split Peas,
10 Bbls Carolina Rice;
50 Bbls Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour
600 lbs Rye Flour;
75 Half bbls dried Corn Meal;
4 *Tons Cadiz Salt,*
50 Bbls. Mess Pork,
2 Tons Ship Chains, for loging.

Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c., &c

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of

KENDALL CO.,
By J. Cushman

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China; No 1, E B. Syrup in kegs, No 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World; Office and Parlor stoves, *stove pipe, Zinc, &c*

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c.. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN, AND SECOND STREETS

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars

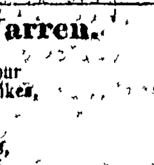
A good Stable is attached to the premises

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN

October 1, 1853. 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept 1, 1852. 1tf

Ex. Sarah Warren.

June 3d

100 Bbls Haxall Sweet Flour
5,000 lbs Cut Nails and spikes,
7 Tons assorted Iron,
Invoice Powder and Shot,
Bales sheetings and prints,
40 Cook Stoves, No. 2 to 5,
Mill Saws, Tenon Saws and Carpenters' Tools,
100 glazed Window Sashes,
80 eastern Pine Doors, and
Other goods for sale by the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 9, '54.

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition,—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854—n40

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods, adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice

Dec 3, 1853. 6m

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch.—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c., of a superior quality, can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.

S. F. LIKENS

Steilacoom city, Sept 5, 1853.—2tf

DR J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, *thereby preventing further decay.* Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested

Feb 18, 1854 24tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any *part of the Sound whenever required.* The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited

Steilacoom, Aug 6th 1853.—1y 48

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec 3, 1853 13

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb 20, 1854 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do, do third do do; do fourth do do, do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the *principal schools in Oregon*, and are decided ly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do, do practical do, do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, do octavo edition, do university do, do high school do, do primary do, do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy; do physiology; *do geology, do Zoology,* Dick's complete works, 2 vols, Ure's dictionary of arts and science,

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's; Brown's, Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key; do French do, do German do, Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do

ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas, Olney's do do do and primary.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality, slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety, pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers, pencils, *writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue* and red, parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers, do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored, ink stands, a great variety, cheap, India rubber bands and erasers; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers, in sheets and boxes

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; *Tupper's, Milton's,* Shakspeares, Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's, Cowper's, Pollok's; Campbell's, Ossian's, Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or *morocco,* gilt or plain, Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture, the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the pultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees, Youatt and Martin on cattle, Youatt on the diseases of the horse, Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide, Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's *lumber* ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent, by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854—n41-1y

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats

Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants,

Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,

Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE

Olympia, June 9, '54 ...tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854 33tf

J. & C. B. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are *prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings* on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"

TERMS—Cash

Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon

June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,

or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City

August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov 5, 1853 9tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER

Olympia, April 1, 1854 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third door below the Colombian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON

Feb 18, 1854. 21tf

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

Next door to Betman & Brands,

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call.

June 10, 1854.—n40

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.—n40

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between,

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same day.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 7, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 6tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD WARE, TIN WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY,

Office at the Custom House

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD WARE, &c

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853 tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold

Portland, Sept 10, 1853

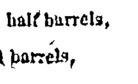
J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, W. T.

mh 25, '54—ly

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams;
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms

SAMUEL C. ALLEN

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River

WILSON & HURD

De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms

A. J. BALDWIN & CO

Olympia, Feb 11, 1854

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854 n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf 31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY,

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery, by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knox's, Knox's Butte, Linn county, and one at Joseph Kelsey's, near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES ...

THOMAS LAMBERT & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware.—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

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Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE

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KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

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Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,

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BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons

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Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c

PILLOW & DREW

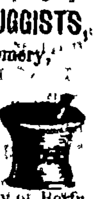
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, *Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla*, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods

July 23, 1853—46ly

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DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,	600 lbs Saltpetre,
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum,
	255 lbs Balsam copaiba,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do,	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dulc,
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
20 " Jayne's Alterntive,	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
	350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda,
	500 lbs Beeswax,
50 " do Life Pills,	200 lbs refined champhor;
24 " Osgood's Indian Chologogue;	400 lbs Copperas,
	500 lbs Glauber salts,
30 " Thompson's Eye Water,	60 gals. cold press'd castor oil,
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment,	4 boxes cast steel soap,
	3 bbls lampblack;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge,	1 bbl Race ginger;
	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
30 " British Oil,	300 lbs Hops,
36 " Harlem do,	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial,	500 lbs Sal soda,
30 " Bateman's Drops,	1200 lbs Epsom salts,
12 " Ayer's C pectoral.	200 lbs Sponge,
	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets
800 gross bottle corks,	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
70 cases Sarsap syrup,	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
25 " Lemon syrup;	20 lbs Pruss. Potash,
25 " Raspberry do	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes,
100 ozs Quinine;	125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
20 " Strychnine;	15 bbls Dyewood;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa,	

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
60 gals copal Varnish,	800 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do,	300 lbs Litharge,
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils,	200 lbs light Glue;

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NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

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IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools,

Tidman's Tools and Machines;

Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois

San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853 61tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO

Portland, June 20, 1853

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage apply on board or to

W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING,

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 8, 1852.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGEN

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY

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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT relative to Coroners.

Passed April 13, 1854

SEC 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected at the first annual election in every county in this Territory, and every two years thereafter, a coroner, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall take an oath of office and file a copy thereof, together with a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office to be approved by and filed with the county auditor

Sec 2. The Coroner shall perform the duties of sheriff in all cases where the sheriff is interested, or otherwise incapacitated from serving, and whenever the coroner acts as sheriff, he shall possess the powers and perform all the duties of sheriff, and shall be liable on his official bond in like manner as a sheriff would be, and shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by law to the sheriff for similar services, but before serving any process as required by this section, the coroner shall give an additional bond in double the amount of the sum sued for on damages claimed

Sec 3 When a Coroner has been informed that a person has been killed, or has committed suicide, or has suddenly died under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that his death has been occasioned by the act of another by criminal means, he shall go to the place where the body is, and forthwith summon six good and lawful persons, qualified by law to serve as jurors, to appear before him forthwith at the place where the body of the deceased is, to inquire into the cause of the death

Sec. 4 Every person summoned as a juror, who shall fail to appear without having a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by the coroner in the name of the Territory, before any justice of the peace, in the proper county, and when collected, to be paid over to the county treasurer for the use of the county

Sec. 5. When four or more of the jurors attend, they shall be sworn by the coroner to inquire who the person was, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death, and into the circumstances attending his death, and to render a true verdict therein, according to the evidence afforded them, or arising from the inspection of the body.

Sec. 6 The coroner may issue subpœnas for witnesses, to the sheriff or any constable of the county, returnable forthwith, or at such time and place as he may appoint, which may be served by any competent person. He must summon and examine as witnesses, on oath by him administered, every person, who, in his opinion, or that of any of the jury, has any knowledge of the facts, and he may summon a surgeon or physician to inspect the body, and give under oath, a professional opinion as to the cause of the death

Sec. 7. A witness served with a subpœna, may be compelled to attend and testify or punished by the coroner for disobedience, in like manner as upon a subpœna issued by a justice of the peace

Sec. 8. After inspecting the body and hearing the testimony, the jury shall render their verdict and certify the same by an inquisition in writing, signed by them and setting forth who the person killed is, if known, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death; and if he was killed, or his death occasioned by the act of another by criminal means, who is guilty thereof, if known.

Sec. 9. In all cases where murder or manslaughter is supposed to have been committed, the testimony of witnesses taken before the coroner's jury, shall be reduced to writing by the coroner, or under his direction, and he shall also bind over such witnesses as he may deem proper to appear and testify at the next term of the district court of the county, and in default of a recognizance, may commit such witnesses to the county jail, and shall forthwith file the written testimony, inquisition and recognisance with the clerk of such court

Sec. 10 If, however, the person charged with the commission of the offence be arrested before the inquisition can be filed, the coroner shall deliver the same, with the testimony taken, to the magistrate before whom such person may be brought, who shall return the same, with the depositions and statement taken before him, and the recognizance, to the office of the clerk of the District court of the county.

Sec. 11 If the jury find that the person was killed by another by criminal means, and the party committing the act be ascertained by the inquisition, and be not in custody, the coroner shall issue a warrant signed by him, with his name of office for the arrest of the person charged, into one or more counties, as may be necessary, and returnable forthwith to the nearest justice of the peace, judge, or committing magistrate

Sec 12 The coroner's warrant shall be in substantially the following form

United States of America, } ss
The Territory of Washington, }

To any sheriff of the Territory An inquisition having been this day found by a coroners jury before me, stating that A B, has come to his death by the act of C D, by criminal means, (or as the case may be, as found by the inquisition,) you are therefore commanded in the name of the United States of America, forthwith to arrest the above named C D, and take him before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in this county. Given under my hand this —— day of ——, A D 18 E F, Coroner of the county of ——"

Sec 13 The coroner's warrant may be served in any county, and the officers serving it shall proceed thereon in all respects, as upon a warrant of arrest

Sec 14 In all cases where no demand shall be made by the friends of the deceased for the body for burial, the coroner shall provide for the burial in a suitable manner, at the expenses of of the estate of the deceased, if there be sufficient to pay the same, if not, at the expense of the county.

Sec 15 The coroner must, within thirty days after an inquest upon a dead body, deliver to the county treasurer any money or other property which may be found upon the body, unless claimed in the mean time by the legal representatives of the deceased If he fail to do so, the treasurer may proceed against the coroner, to recover the same by a civil action in the name of the county

Sec 16 Upon the delivery of money to the treasurer, he shall place it to the credit of the county If it be other property, he shall, within thirty days, sell it at public auction, upon reasonable public notice, and shall, in like manner, place the proceeds to the credit of the county

Sec 17 If the money in the treasury be demanded within six years by the legal representatives of the deceased, the treasurer shall pay it to them, after deducting the fees and expenses of the coroner and of the county in relation to the matter, or the same may be so paid at any time there after, upon the order of the board of county commissioners of the county

Sec 18. Before auditing and allowing the account of the coroner, the board of county commissioners shall require from him a statement in writing, of any money or other property found upon persons on whom inquests have been held by him, verified by his oath, to the effect that the statement is true, and that the money or property mentioned in it has been delivered to the legal representatives of the deceased, or to the county treasurer

Sec 19 If the office of coroner be vacant, or he be absent, or unable to attend, the duties of his office may be performed by any justice of the peace of the county, with the like authority, and subject to the same obligations and penalties as the coroner

Sec 20 A coroner shall receive ten dollars for each inquest he may hold, and necessary burial expenses; and also twenty cents per mile for each mile necessarily travelled to hold any inquest; to be paid by the county, and to be audited and allowed as other county charges.

Sec. 21 A justice of the peace, acting as coroner, shall be entitled to the same fees, payable in the same manner

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to define the place of holding the United States District court for Pacific county

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the terms of the United States District court within and for the county of Pacific, shall be held at Chinook, until changed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original bill.

C. H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to locate the county seat of Walla walla.

SEC 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the county seat of the county of Walla-walla be, and the same is hereby located on the land claim of Lloyd Brooks.

Passed April 26, 1854.

C H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT regulating the rates of toll, for grinding grain

Passed April 11, 1854

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the owners or occupiers of all mills in this Territory, moved by water or other power, shall be entitled to one eighth part of all wheat, rye or other grain, ground and bolted, or ground and not bolted, and no more, Provided however, said owner or occupier shall not be permitted to grind his own grain to the exclusion of other grists, when said mill is used and occupied as a grist mill.

Sec 2 The owner or occupier of any grist mill shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to his mill for that purpose in due time, and in the order in which it shall be received, and shall be accountable for the safe keeping of all grain received in such mill, for the purpose of being ground therein, and shall deliver, when ground, or ground and bolted, as the case may be, with the bag or cask in which it was brought, when demanded, but every owner or occupant of a mill may grind his own grain at any time, and nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to compel the owners or occupants of mills to grind for sale or merchant work

Sec 3. Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be so construed as to charge the owner or occupant of any mill for the loss of any grain, bag or cask, which shall happen by robbery, fire or inevitable accident, without the fault of such owner or occupant, his agents or servants

Sec 4 Every miller or owner or occupant of a grist mill, who shall not well and sufficiently grind any grain as aforesaid, or not in due turn, as the same shall be brought, or who shall exact or take more toll than is herein allowed, shall, in every such case, be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than twenty dollars, and shall, also be liable to the party injured in double the actual damages sustained by him

Sec 5 That every owner or occupier of such grist mill shall assist in carrying grists in and out of said mill when the owner of such grist is unable to do the same

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Wallawalla

Passed April 25, 1854

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all that portion of Skamania county, within the following described boundaries to wit commencing at a point opposite the mouth of Deschutes river on the north bank of Columbia river, thence running north to forty-ninth parallel, thence along said parallel to summit of Rocky Mountains, thence south along summit of Rocky Mountains to forty-sixth degree of parallel, thence west along said forty-sixth parallel, to where it crosses the Columbia river, thence along said Columbia river, to place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Walla-walla county

Sec. 2 That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, restrictions and regulations as all other counties in this Territory, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect

Sec 3 The said county shall be attached to Skamania county for judicial purposes

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act

C H MASON
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to locate and establish a territorial road from Olympia on Puget Sound to the town of Monticello near the mouth of the Cowlitz river,' passed the House of Representatives March 21 1854

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That so much of the above act which appoints M T Simmons, of Thurston county one of said commissioners, be and is hereby repealed, and that F Kenedy, of Thurston county, be and is hereby appointed one of said commissioners, instead of M T Simmons

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original bill

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Swamsh.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washinton, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following boundaries, to wit commencing in the middle of the main channel of Puget Sound, opposite the mouth of Case's Inlet, thence westerly along the main channel to the point of land between Eld's Inlet, and Totten's Inlet, thence westerly following the dividing ridge between said inlet to the summit of the Coast Range of Mountains, thence due west to the Pacific coast, thence northerly along said coast thirty miles, thence due east to the middle of the main channel of Hood's Canal, thence along the middle of said channel to Wilke's Portage, thence easterly to the head of Case's Inlet, thence down the middle of the main channel to the place of beginning, is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Sawamish county

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original bill

C. H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to create and regulate the office of Sheriff

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected in each county in this Territory a Sheriff, who shall possess the qualifications of a voter and hold his office for the term of two years, and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute a bond with at least three sureties, in such penal sum not less than two thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, to be approved by the board of county commissioners in open court, or by the county auditor during vacation, subject to the approval of said board at their next meeting, and filed in the office of said county auditor

Sec 2 Each sheriff may appoint as many deputies as he may think proper, for whose official acts he shall be responsible to the amount of their bond, and may revoke such appointments at his pleasure; and persons may also be deputed by any sheriff, in writing, to do particular acts, and the sheriff shall be responsible, on his official bond for the default or misconduct in office of his deputies

Sec 3 Every deputy sheriff shall possess all the power and may perform any of the duties prescribed by law to be performed by the sheriff or by his deputies, shall serve or execute, according to law, all process, writs, precepts and orders issued or made by lawful authority, and to him directed, and he shall attend upon all courts of record at every term

Sec 5 It shall be the duty of sheriffs and of their deputies, to keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties, and to quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections, for which purpose, and for the service of process in civil or criminal cases, and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace, they may call to their aid such persons or power of their county as they may deem necessary

Sec 6 No sheriff, deputy sheriff or coroner, shall appear or practice as attorney in any court, except in defence of themselves or their deputies, and either of said officers, for a violation of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars

Sec 7 Whenever any sheriff shall neglect to make due return of any writ or other process delivered to him to be executed, or shall be guilty of any default or misconduct in relation thereto, he shall be liable to fine or attachment, or both, at the discretion of the court, subject to appeal, such fine, however, not to exceed two hundred dollars, and also to an action for damages to the party aggrieved.

Sec 8 No sheriff, deputy sheriff or coroner shall be liable for any damages for neglecting or refusing to serve any civil process unless his legal fees (and an indemnifying bond, if he requires one), are first tendered him

Sec 9 When a vacancy happens in the office of sheriff, the county auditor shall cause three advertisements to be put up in a conspicuous place in each election precinct in his county, stating the office to be filled, the time and place of holding the election, which time shall be at least ten days from the putting up of such advertisement, unless such vacancy shall occur within six months of the general election, then it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to fill such vacancy by appointing some person who shall possess the same qualifications as prescribed in the first section of this act, be subject to the same liabilities, and shall continue to perform the duties of said office until a sheriff is elected and qualified.

Sec 10 Every sheriff shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, cause his certificate of election or appointment, with the oath of office indorsed thereon, and his bond with the approval thereon to be recorded in the office of the auditor of the county

Passed April 10, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to create and organize Whatcom county.

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That all that portion of Island county embraced within the following described boundaries, to wit Commencing at the north point of Perry's Island, running due east to the summit of the Cascade mountains, thence north along the summit of the Cascade mountains to the boundary line of the United States, thence west along the boundary line to the Canal de Arrow, through the middle of the Canal de Arrow to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, thence through the Straits to the mouth of Ringgold's channel, thence across the mouth of Ringgold's channel to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Whatcom county.

Sec 2 That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations and restrictions as all other counties in the Territory of Washington, and entitled to elect the same officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed March 9, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT regulating Divorces

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That divorces may be granted by the district court, on application of the party injured, for the following causes;

1. When the consent to the marriage of the party applying for the divorce was obtained by force or fraud, and there has been no subsequent voluntary co-habitation

2 For adultery on the part of the wife, or of the husband, when unforgiven, and application is made within one year after it shall come to his or her knowledge

3. Impotency

4 Abandonment for one year

5. Cruel treatment of either party by the other

6. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the neglect or refusal of the husband to make suitable provisions for his family.

7. The imprisonment of either party in the penitentiary, if complaint is filed during the term of such imprisonment. And divorce may be granted on application of either party for any other cause deemed by the court sufficient, or where the court shall be satisfied that the parties can no longer live together

Sec 2. When there is any doubt as to the facts rendering a marriage void, either party may apply for, and on proof obtain a decree of nullity of marriage

Sec 3. Any person who has been a resident of the Territory for one year may file his or her complaint for a divorce or decree of nullity of marriage under oath in the district court of the county where he or she may reside, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as in civil cases

Sec 4 When the defendant does not answer, or answering admits the allegations in the complaint, the court shall require proof before granting a divorce or a decree of nullity

Sec 5. The defendant may, in addition to his or her answer, file a cross complaint for divorce, and the court may in such case grant a divorce, if any, in favor of either party or as on application of both.

Sec 6 Both parties shall be considered as applying for a divorce, when the complaints of both are filed at the same term of the district court, and when the defendant by his or her cross complaint also for a divorce,

Sec 7 Pending a petition for divorce, the court or the judge thereof, in vacation, may make and by attachment enforce such orders for the disposition of the persons, property and children of the parties as may be deemed right and proper, and such orders relative to the expenses of such suit as will ensure to the wife an efficient preparation of her case and a fair and impartial trial thereof, and on decreeing or refusing to decree a divorce, the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay all reasonable expenses of the wife in the prosecution or defence of the petition, when such divorce has been so granted or refused, and give judgment therefor.

Sec 8 In granting a divorce, the court shall also make such disposition of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable, having regard to the respective merits of the parties and to the condition in which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired, and to the burdens imposed upon it for the benefit of the children, and shall make provision for the guardianship, custody and support and education of the minor children of such marriage

Sec 9 Whenever an order of divorce from the bonds of matrimony is granted in this Territory by a court of competent authority, such order shall fully and completely dissolve the marriage as to both parties And in all suits for a divorce, if a divorce be granted, the court may, for just and reasonable cause, change the name of such female, who shall thereafter be known and called by such name as the court shall in its order or decree appoint.

Sec. 10. Whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to resist such petition

Passed April 18, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to exempt certain property from Attachment and Execution

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the following named articles of personal property shall not be liable for the debts of the owners, and shall in all cases be exempt from attachment, that is to say: All private libraries, all articles of clothing of married women, and children under twenty-one years, and to each family, kitchen and cupboard ware to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, and one bed for every two persons in the family, one cow and two horses or yoke of oxen, one wagon, two hogs, the farming utensils actually used by the family, produce raised upon the farm or garden sufficient for six months consumption, and all tools of mechanics actually used to carry on their trade.

Passed March 25, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom to the county seat of

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That William N Savage, Joseph G. Clever and A. J. Bolon are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom to the county seat of Clarke county, by way of the county seat of Lewis county.

Sec 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Steilacoom on the first Monday in June next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, and, after being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to perform their duties as such commissioners, shall proceed to locate said road on the nearest and most practicable route

Sec 3 Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of Pierce, Thurston, Lewis and Clarke counties, who shall file and preserve the same, and when said report is so deposited with said clerks as aforesaid, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair

Sec 4 Said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive as a compensation for his services, three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the county treasuries of Pierce, Thurston, Lewis and Clarke counties, in proportion to the time employed in each county through which said road passes, and shall be allowed to employ such assistants as they may deem necessary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sec 5. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 14, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to locate a Territorial road from Seattle in King county, to Bellingham Bay.

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That Clement W Sumner, L M Collins and Henry Webber be, and are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Seattle to Bellingham Bay.

Sec 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Seattle on the 1st day of July next, or as soon thereafter as they may deem practicable, and after being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to perform their duties as such commissioners, shall proceed to locate said road on the nearest and most practicable route

Sec 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the clerks of the several county commissioners' courts through which the road passes, who shall file and preserve the same, and when said report is so deposited with said clerks, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair

Sec 4 Said commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the treasuries of the different counties through which said road passes, in proportion to the time employed in each county; and they shall also be allowed to employ any necessary assistants, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect from and after its passage

Passed March 14, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to locate the county seat of Clark county.

Passed March 15, 1854.

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the county seat of Clarke county be, and the same is hereby located and established at Columbia city, on the east portion of Mrs Ester Short's land claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until such time as the county of Clarke shall furnish suitable buildings for the holding of courts upon the place mentioned in first section of this act, all the courts required or permitted by law to be held within said county, may be held at the dwelling house belonging to said Mrs. Ester Short.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to fix the age of majority.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That males shall be deemed and taken to be of full age for all purposes at the age of twenty-one years and upwards; females shall be deemed and taken to be of full age at the age of eighteen years and

Sec. 2. All females married son of full age shall be dee to be of full age.

Passed April 28, 1854.

I certify the foregoing the original act.

C H
Secretary of the Territory

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...ted in this place unde... the auspices and direction of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, having nearly reached the expiration of the first three months' term, we are authorized to state that on Tuesday, the 8th of August, he will distribute prizes to the successful competitors in the different classes. The parents and friends of the pupils are respectfully requested to be present. Examination of the classes will commence at 10 o'clock on that day.

We have no hesitation in saying that all interested in the cause of education will conclude, after the examination, that few or no persons could have advanced the education of the youth in his vicinity more successfully than has been accomplished under the direction of the present teacher during the time he has been engaged.

Mr. CORNELIUS is a highly accomplished, amiable and unpretending gentleman, with ability that would make him an ornament in any educational institution. We trust his labors will be duly appreciated, and substantially and amply rewarded for past and prospective services.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The returned Gadsden treaty has been received in Washington

The principal amendment by Santa Anna, is the prompt payment of the $10,000,000, instead of its being paid in five monthly instalments

☞ We are indebted to STUART for express favors, and files of New Orleans and New York papers of June 22, and California and Oregon papers—from the former up to July 17, and from the latter up to July 22.

Primary Meeting.

The Democrats of Chambers Prairie Election precinct met at the house of Wm Patteson, on Saturday July 22, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the county convention to be held at Olympia on the 5th August.

On motion, Joseph A. White was called to the Chair, and John Chambers appointed Secretary

The object of the meeting being stated, the following persons were then appointed delegates S D Ruddell, Stephen Guthrie, Joseph A White, U E. Hicks and J. N. Lowe

On motion, the delegates were instructed to support A J Chambers for representative, and J N Lowe for county commissioner, on as many ballots as they may deem advisable

Mr Hicks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted

RESOLVED, That we will support the nominations that may be made by the Democratic County Convention if conducted on Democratic principles, and that we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the whole democratic ticket

On motion of S D Ruddell, that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Pioneer and Democrat for publication. The meeting then adjourned

JOSEPH A WHITE, Ch'n
JOHN CHAMBERS, Sec'y

COL FREMONT'S LAST TRIP.—It will be recollected that Col Fremont stated, when he arrived in San Francisco, that he came through a new Pass in the Sierra Nevada, heading into the Kern River Pass, and thence into the Tulare Valley The Star says: "We are well assured that Col. Fremont, instead of coming through a new Pass, came into the Tulare Valley by Walker's pass, that he remained two days between Kern and Tule Rivers; and when visited by some settlers on Tule River and asked why he did not come into the settlements, he evasively answered that he was out of funds, and though he was in need of provisions, he knew he could get none without money We have some items of interest concerning the expedition of Colonel Fremont

Every survey yet made of the various Pacific Railroad routes, points with indisputable certainty to the ultimate adoption of a southern line as the only one feasable between Mexico on the one side, and the extreme northern line surveyed by Gover. Stevens on the other. There seems to be no longer any doubt that the neighborhood of the thirty-second parallel must be chosen as that route which is the cheapest, the shortest, the easiest of construction, and the most free from those objections on account of climate, that render others—the central routes—wholly impracticable The Walker's Pass humbug no longer excites anything but laughter. Even Godey, accomplished mountaineer that he is—enthusiastic and indefatigable in his researches, and after having spent years in exploration along the ridge and through all the passes of the Sierra Nevada, one hundred and fifty miles north of the Tejon, does not now know where Walker's Pass really is

Two surveys have recently been made, diverging but slightly from the thirty-second parallel; one by Lieutenant Parke, commencing at the Pacific and traveling eastward;—and the other by Mr. A. B. Gray, late Boundary Surveyor, commencing at San Antonio, Texas, and terminating on the Pacific at San Diego Each of these surveys will be productive of important results. Each will shew a practicable route for a railway We have no doubt, one or the other line must be eventually chosen. Mr. Gray arrived in this city on yesterday, and will start for Washington on the steamer to-morrow.

There is too much apathy in this city on the subject of the railroad Passing events are all conspiring towards its speedy commencement, and possibly speedy completion The opening of the ports of Japan is equal to the construction of five hundred miles of the road. Eastern capital, greedy for the rich commerce of that fabulous empire, will flood the halls of Congress in resistless tide and sweep away all opposition to the Grand Project. The people of this city surely should at least exhibit some anxiety for its accomplishment. If they cannot embark in it their capital they should at least give it their hearty good will with energy and some little show of enthusiasm.—[*S. F. Herald.*

Destructive Conflagration!

In Sacramento!!

TWELVE BLOCKS BURNED!!

Loss $400,000!

[From the Sacramento Union Extra.]

SACRAMENTO, July 13—11 P. M.

On Thursday, at about 1 P. M., a fire broke out in this city, which in extent and destructiveness has only been surpassed by the terrible conflagration of Nov. 2, 1852. There were fortunately three favorable causes operating to check the spread of the flames, viz: the little wind prevailing, fire-proof buildings and an abundance of water—the latter, unquestionably was the means of saving the greater portion of the city.

The fire originated in a small frame building in the centre of the block bounded by 3d, I, 4th and K streets. It is said that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp, under a pot of glue, in the rear of Newcomb's furniture warehouse.—Other rumors, of various kinds, are also in circulation, but we believe the above to be correct

A large fire occurred in San Francisco on the 11th inst—one hundred buildings were burned—loss $300,000. Several persons perished in the flames

Latest from the War.

Advance of Omar to Silistria.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 3d.—The mail this morning brings several items of interest

The Vienna Post states that immediately after the conference with the French and English commanders, Omar Pacha advanced towards Silistria with 90,000 men in two columns, his right wing leant on the heights near the Taban, and his left on the river Driste. We may therefore expect news soon of a great battle

On the 26th, the Russians failed in an attempt to force the passage of the Danube at Turna, Smaitza and Giurgevo On the 30th, they were repulsed in an attack on one of the detached forts of Silistria The Russians admit that the place may hold out two or three weeks longer. By that time it will probably be relieved by Omar Pacha

Koleh, and Poti, on the coast of Circassia, have surrendered to Anglo-French ships The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished princes will be recalled

Belgrade letters say that the firman is signed for Austrian occupation, of Montenegro, Albania and Servia, if occasion shall demand it

Pillau letters state that an effective blockade is established at Riga.

Accounts from Athens report a complete defeat to the Egyptian troops in Thessaly The insurgents took 500 prisoners, one cannon and a large store of small arms

Great glorification is made in the English papers over an exploit of the British ships Arrogant and Hecla, which have succeeded in cutting out a merchant ship from under the guns of the fort of Ecknass. Sir James Graham, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy of the brightest annals of British naval warfare" The two ships proceeded, one towing the other, up a narrow river, from the banks of which the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry, which the ships replied to with shell and grape On arriving at the harbor, Capt Hall, of the Hecla, landed with a party of Marines, and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat he made his way back to the fleet, with the loss of only two men.

Prince Gortschakoff is recalled to St. Petersburg It is surmised he will send on a special mission to the German courts

It is said that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia not having stopped the action of the German powers, as it was intended to do, the Czar has given orders to re-occupy it This may be well regarded as doubtful

In the British Parliament, it was stated that the Ionian flag, being under British protection, cannot be considered as neutral

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—The Baltimore American says that the proposed new route to the Pacific, via Honduras, is attracting attention. The surveys of the route for the projected railroad are rapidly progressing, and prove that the road can be built without encountering any very serious obstacles The summit of the plain of Comaygua is but sixteen hundred and eighty-five feet above the ocean, and the harbors of the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, and of Port Cabello on the Caribean coasts, are said to be the very best in Central America There are at least ten fathoms depth of water on the bars of both of them. The Company has received from the Congress of Honduras the munificent grant of two and a half millions of acres of valuable land to aid in the construction of the said road.

LUMBER.—We understand that several sales of lumber have been made to-day at an advance on current rates, in consequence of the reported destruction of Sacramento city. How large these transactions have been we were unable to ascertain, but from the inquiry made for the article, it is thought that considerable parcels changed hands.—Speculations in other articles likely to be affected by the fire were also on foot, but the announcement before the close of the market that the fire had been subdued put an end to negotiations. The partial destruction of Sacramento can have but little present effect upon any article likely to be wanted immediately.—[*Alta California.*

The new screw-steamship City of Philadelphia, 2,400 tons, for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, was launched on the Clyde on Tuesday 28.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Northern men have been very much in the habit of placing a very low estimate upon the energy and business qualifications of Southern men. Born and bred where, with most persons, a life of toil is their inheritance, and in many instances, with the exception of a common school education, the only fortune they inherit; seeing all around them evidences which labor has produced, and is constantly producing; internal improvement in all its forms; the opposition of nature overcome by perseverance and will; and believing too much the silly stories told about the indolence and inertness of Southern men, and the benumbing influence of southern customs and ideas, they are in the habit of looking upon all the proposed plans of Southern people as evanescent, especially such as relate to the permanent improvement of the country. The capitalists and the people of the North are under a delusion of this kind in reference to the idea of a Southern Railroad to the Pacific.

While Garrison and Wendall Philips have been denouncing slavery, and the Bible, and the Constitution, and the South generally; while Abby Folsom has been croaking about insane institutions, and thereby about herself, whilst Mrs E Oaks Smith, author of "Sinless Child"—the only child of which such male women should be author—has been ranting about women's rights, and Lucrecia Mott, Rev Mrs. Brown, Gerritt Smith, and others women in and out of pantaloons, have been riding their respective hobbies; and while the North generally have been talking about and dreaming over the idea of a Railroad to the Pacific, the South, or a portion of it hitherto thought least likely to enter the field of internal improvement, Texas has been at work, and now has altogether the start of all the Union, and all the world, in the construction of an iron road to the Pacific. Her people are in earnest, and the work will be done.

The people of the State of Texas, alive to the importance of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a railroad through our own territory, have taken the initiatory and consequent steps to perfect it. They have left talking to Congress and politicians, have left wrangling to the Peace Society, and speculations to Fourierites and fools, and have gone to work While presses and people, Legislatures and companies farther north, have been discussing the superior advantages of favorite routes, making every thing turn upon the question of the "peculiar institution," Texas has put her pen to paper, her hand in her pocket, and by enactment bestowed from her public lands for the purpose of constructing the road through her territory, 16,000 square miles, an extent of territory twice that of the entire State of Massachusetts, or equal to one half of the surface of the State of Maine She has thus shown some indications of her intelligence, as well as of her vast resources in consequence of her immense extent Covering an area of half a milion of square miles, she is able to give and has set apart a vast amount of public lands embraced within fifty miles on either side of the line of railroad through her entire extent. The road is to extend from her eastern border to a point near El Paso on the Rio Grande, running in nearly a direct west course When this road shall have reached that point it will be more than half the distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California From El Paso the proposed line diverges a little towards the south, and meets the western waters somewhere near the head of the Gulf of California. There are said to be some fine harbors fit for seaports there, and the completion of the road would ensure a great city at that point.

Mr. A B Gray, now in this city, formerly on the Boundary Commission, has surveyed the route, and we understand, reports that it is not only feasable but essentially adapted to the purpose Through Texas the route runs along an almost complete level. It will pass, it is said, through Messilla valley, and thence through other portions of the territory recently acquired by the Gadsden treaty from Mexico A great portion of the country through which it runs is very fertile, and capable of sustaining a large population. There are no insuperable barriers to the construction of the work, and the immense amount of land donated to construct it, has already drawn to its support capitalists and men of science, and there can scarce; be a doubt of its speedy completion.

There is but little chance that this road will ever be extended to California. The desolation of much of the country over which it would have to pass, would be a great objection. But chiefly the mountainous character would forever bar all idea of continuing the road, or a branch of it, to any port in this State. It might possibly reach San Diego, or San Pedro in Los Angeles county, but nature has planted a line of Mountains between that point and San Francisco, which is an eternal barrier to railroad communication. It might, therefore, be well for the people of this city, who are so lukewarm upon the subject of the overland railroad, to reflect upon the probable consequences to property and business here, which are likely to result from the completion of the southern line of railroad.

A city would grow up at the western terminus—probably on the Gulf of California—which would be the commercial depot of that great Chinese and Japanese trade upon which so many calculations have been made. The teas and other productions of those countries transported across the ocean in sailing or steamships would be discharged there for transportation across to the other side. This is so evident that no argument seems needed to prove it It is only one of the very many interesting points suggested by the subject, and which demand the serious and immediate consideration of our citizens. If we would retain the supremacy San Francisco has acquired, we must use the means within our reach.

Nebraska.

It reaches from Texas to the British Possessions, and from the Western border of our civilized settlements to the snowy line, which, through summer and winter, marks the course of the Rocky Mountains. It is the central portion of the whole property of the United States. The Platte, or Nebraska river, rising in the Rocky Mountains, runs through its whole extent eastward to the Missouri They say that it is not navigable to steamers for more than forty miles from its mouth, though it has a width of from one to three miles. Most of its waters are drained through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. But from its mountain peaks other rills rush downward through the great lakes and the St Lawrence to the Northern Ocean, while from the same peaks are others that pour through the Columbia to the North Pacific, others through the great Colorado of the West into the Gulf of California; and others still that empty into the Great Basin As to the character of its soil, and its natural resources, we have almost every thing to learn. The notes of Fremont, and the few other travellers who have crossed it, are the meagre lessons so far afforded us Some have likened it to Eden for beauty, saying that in large portions of it the land is of the richest quality, and capable of the highest production without being exhausted. But we know that the Great Desert is included in its limits, and doubtless it is varied with barrenness and fertility as we would presume it to be from the variety of mountain and valley mapped in it Gentlemen looking at it, from an extreme southern aspect, assure us that it must always remain an agricultural country, the products of the farm will always be abundant there, but that, for lack of the natural channels of communication, every other department of industry will languish—a point which, desirable as it may seem in one of its political relations, stands in particular need of confirmation The area comprised is not less than four hundred and eighty thousand square miles. Fifty Massachusetts might be placed side by side, and occupy no more space than it. Ten states of the size of New York might be carved out of it. The Thirteen States which originally constituted our confederation were not as large as this immense region; and it is not less than the whole of France, Spain and Italy together. It comprises not much less than the whole of the six New England States, the other four middle States, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, together It is nearly twice as large as the two Territories of Oregon and Washington The whole of our great lakes could be within it and have ample room for as many more without reference. If it were all sunk the sea that would settle over it would need but a narrow border to make it as large as the Gulf of Mexico It must be possessed of every climate enjoyed in any of the existing Free States, for its southern line is about the same as the southern line of Virginia, and its northern, when protracted eastward, intersects the frosty cliffs of New Founland

NEW SETTLEMENT ON PUGET SOUND.—We learn from Capt Cushman, that the ship Tuskina loaded in Clallam Bay, W T. hitherto called Port Discovery, a very fine and commodious harbor, within one day's sail of Cape Flattery Clallam is one of the many new settlements rapidly springing up on Puget Sound, and from the quantity of fine timber suitable for piles there growing, it promises very shortly to outstrip its neighbors Ships loading there, avoid the delay attendant upon reaching the ports further up the Sound, as Clallam can be gained at all times within twenty-four hours after entering the Straits. The Bay is completely land-locked, and cargoes can be taken in in all winds with as much ease as if the ship were alongside a wharf The bay abounds with oysters, clams, muscles, codfish, smelts, halibut and Salmon, of which immense quantities are caught by the Indians every fall. The head of the bay receives the waters of a creek called "Yakolla" by the natives In the valley watered by this stream, is an immense growth of Cedar timber of the very finest kind, which, within a very few years cannot fail to make Clallam one of the largest lumber producing towns in Washington Territory. Energetic men have already taken up claims, and the ringing axe of of the American woodman has taken the place of the plash of the Indian's paddle, hitherto the only sound which was heard to break this ancient silence of the forest. —*San Francisco Herald.*

The Surveying Party, sent out by the N. Y. Chartered Railroad Company, and under the direction of Col. Grey, have reached San Diego. They proceeded from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, thence near the line of 32 degrees to Altar, in Sonora, and by the Colorado crossing to San Diego.

Our harbor is likely to be enlivened during the course of the summer by a fleet of men-of-war larger than ever before seen in an American Port. Com. Perry may be expected before long with the steam frigates Mississippi and Susquehana, or Powhatan, part of the Japan squadron. An English fleet is on the way here from South America, a French fleet from the Society Islands, while the Russian frigates Diana and Aurora are known to be in our neighborhood, and may drop in at any moment. The presence of the fleets of the four greatest nations on the earth in our waters, would be an event of no ordinary interest. It would be a curious spectacle to see Russian men-of-war anchored beside English and French frigates, and a Yankee fleet on guard to preserve the peace.—*S. F. Herald.*

☞ Hon. John J. Crittenden has written a letter to the editor of the N. O. Picayune, in which he endeavors to exculpate himself from all censure for the part he took in the late trial in Kentucky of Mat. F. Ward.

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In speaking of the wrongs endured by the *laboring men of our country*, the Hon. James Reiley, of Texas, uses the following emphatic language: "In looking at the multitude which people the earth, the many seem every where toiling for the few Hosts are gathered in the field, the workshop and warehouse, where with strong arms and sinewy limbs they ply their daily task, and their children grow up inheritors of the same necessity of never ceasing labor. With them it is dig, dig; stitch, stitch; hammer, hammer; pile, from the beginning to the end of life. In many cases, all this toil is for a bare support. It brings no luxuries, and frequently not even the necessaries of existence. With them it is toil on, toil over, and an humble grave is the only refuge to which they can look as an escape from the iron lash of avarice It is true that God has ordained toil as the lot of man, and declared that 'in the sweat of his face he shall eat bread until he return to dust' It is not therefore to be expected that our race will ever reach a point of progress, where we may dispense with labor; but there is *something wrong* in any state of society, where the great masses are forced to endure the most incessant work, in order to obtain a bare subsistence. Yet this is the case, even in our own boasted land of 'equal rights' There is a stern necessity binding down the poor as with links of steel, to labor for the rich: and the rich become, as it were, the task-masters of the poor, and make it their aim to obtain the greatest possible amount of labor for the least possible pay. The fact that individuals attain different stations in society, or that one man is rich and another poor, does not constitute the wrong of which we speak; but it is a great wrong that the rich take advantage of their position, and make traffic of the poor man's necessities; it is wrong that they grind them to the very dust, as if they were beasts of burthen, and not composed of like flesh, and bone and sinew with themselves; as if an inferior blood coursed through their veins; as if we had not all sprung from the one common parentage, and as if the incense of no sacrifice ascended to Heaven, save that which smoked on golden altars"

A fellow named *Wilson* escaped from Ft. Steilacoom on the 21st inst, with a ball and chain attached to his legs He was going out to perform labor with other prisoners, when he fled into the woods. The soldiers who were guarding them, discharged two pieces after Wilson, but were unable to pursue him for fear the other prisoners would escape Wilson has been stealing horses in different portions of the territory ever since last winter, and shot and wounded Warbass at the Cowlitz Landing about two months ago, when he was brought to this place. He is unquestionably a consummate scoundrel.

☞ The first and second numbers of the "*Democratic Standard*," a weekly newspaper published in Portland, Oregon, has been received. It is edited and published by ALONZO LELAND, Esq., who has been a resident of that Territory for some years. The paper presents an excellent mechanical appearance, and the editorial department gives evidence of care and ability We admire the spirit of the leading editorials, and welcome, as a cotemporary, the platform upon which the paper is proposed to be conducted. If there is one thing more than another, in the history of the press, which we despise, it is personal vituperation and private wrangling, introduced and continued at the expense of patrons If an honest difference in *political* measures cannot be discussed without a resort to *personal* abuse, it but exhibits a weakness and childish disposition in the capacity and natural bent of mind of the belligerants. We hope the *Standard* may illustrate its *title* in this respect, and meet the expectations and patronage of a thinking public

FASTEST TIME YET.—We learn the bark Success, Capt. Coupe, on her last trip to San Francisco, made the run from Cape Classet to the wharf in San Francisco, in *three days and seven hours*. This we believe, is the best time that has ever been made between those two places

Two mining parties left Steilacoom on Monday last for the Yakima Mines.

☞ The U. S. mail steamer "Arctic," on her homeward bound trip from Liverpool to New York with 120 passengers, full cargo and the usual mails, became disabled when a short distance out, and was obliged to return to her dock for repairs.

☞ Nothing has been heard from the immigrant ship "City of Glasgow" since her departure from Liverpool, and it is supposed she has been lost with all on board.

The United States Revenue Cutter, *Wm L. Marcy*, arrived at Mazatlan on the 19th of May having on board Major Roman, Consul for Guaymas.

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THE TOILING MILLION.—Start not reader, for we are not going to write a homily upon this old and hackneyed subject; for in Minnesota it were a useless expenditure of ink and paper, as here the laboring man feels and knows his true position—feels and appreciates his freedom from those chains with which wealth has bound the limbs of companions in toil in the old and densely populated States, and to escape which he has torn himself, from the home of his childhood, with its thousand endearing associations, and come hither that he might aide in the moulding of a State, where he, and his children after him, could live without being dependent on the arrogant capitalist for subsistence—would not be compelled, by circumstances, to throw away manhood for the *privilege (!)* of obtaining a meagre subsistence by the "sweat of brow" He knows that here the door to honor and to distinction are open to all; the man who carries the hod, chanic who labors from day to calling, feels that he has as per- to enter therein, as the man instances have enabled to take the "battle of life" in one of occasions.

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his toil. In a word, we
...d have him "demand nothing that is not clearly right, and *submit to nothing that is wrong.*"

In speaking of the wrongs endured by the *laboring men of our country*, the Hon. James Reiley, of Texas, uses the following emphatic language: "In looking at the multitude which people the earth, the many seem every where toiling for the few Hosts are gathered in the field, the workshop and warehouse, where with strong arms and sinewy limbs they ply their daily task, and their children grow up inheritors of the same necessity of never ceasing labor. With them it is dig, dig; stitch, stitch; hammer, hammer; pile, from the beginning to the end of life. In many cases, all this toil is for a bare support. It brings no luxuries, and frequently not even the necessaries of existence. With them it is toil on, toil over, and an humble grave is the only refuge to which they can look as an escape from the iron lash of avarice It is true that God has ordained toil as the lot of man, and declared that 'in the sweat of his face he shall eat bread until he return to dust' It is not therefore to be expected that our race will ever reach a point of progress, where we may dispense with labor; but there is *something wrong* in any state of society, where the great masses are forced to endure the most incessant work, in order to obtain a bare subsistence. Yet this is the case, even in our own boasted land of 'equal rights' There is a stern necessity binding down the poor as with links of steel, to labor for the rich: and the rich become, as it were, the task-masters of the poor, and make it their aim to obtain the greatest possible amount of labor for the least possible pay. The fact that individuals attain different stations in society, or that one man is rich and another poor, does not constitute the wrong of which we speak; but it is a great wrong that the rich take advantage of their position, and make traffic of the poor man's necessities; it is wrong that they grind them to the very dust, as if they were beasts of burthen, and not composed of like flesh, and bone and sinew with themselves; as if an inferior blood coursed through their veins; as if we had not all sprung from the one common parentage, and as if the incense of no sacrifice ascended to Heaven, save that which smoked on golden altars"

...a ...tin au-
...at the de-
...nd, Jefferson
... called upon to
...county, on the
...make a suitable
...for councilman
...ture, those coun-
...ion of the legis-
...y.

...of calling attention
alluded to, is to remind the
Thurston, Pierce and other
have taken steps for mutual
that the democracy of the
Territory "slumbereth not,
...b it sleep," but on the contrary
...t it is "vigilant, active and discreet."

...in the controversy before us, all should
...w] can best agree in the nomination
...and support of men who will carry out, in
...acti... and precept, those great republi-
...can landmarks, the supremacy of which
must ever present themselves as a dividing ridge between the party of labor, progress, equal and exact justice—*democracy*—against the power of *incorporations*, derived through the instrumentality of wealth, protected, encouraged and fostered by special legislation, corruption, tyrrany, federalism—*aristocracy*.

It is a pleasant reflection, that thus far in the history of the Pacific coast, ALL are about on an equality. A man of wealth is either required to pay an adequate reward for labor, or resort to the glorious privilege of performing the labor himself Here we have no banks—no corporate discriminating privileges common to whig supremacy in the States, to grind the poor to powder, and endow a mole-hill of wealth into a mountain of avarice and oppression—agriculture, the lumber and timber trade—the coal mines, the fisheries of the waters which surround us, hold out their hands to labor—all lucrative—attractive, independent, and without power, through corporate advantages, to acquire an undue influence over those who engage in either.

The democracy—the toiling million, through their representatives, is the party which must be looked to, to mould our Territory into democratic features when it becomes a State, and the following article from the Minnesota *Democrat* is worthy of an attentive perusal, as on the eve of the approaching election it is important that the farmers, mechanics and laborers of our Territory should not mistake the *substance* of the articles, incentives and motives of the democratic faith, for the *shadow* of a guilded, glittering bait, surrounding the fatal hook of federalism. Let the bone and sinew of the country see to it that they touch not—taste not, nor even *nibble* at the unclean delusion:

THE TOILING MILLION.—Start not reader, for we are not going to write a homily upon this old and hackneyed subject; for in Minnesota it were a useless expenditure of ink and paper, as here the laboring man feels and knows his true position—feels and appreciates his freedom from those chains with which wealth has bound the limbs of companions in toil in the old and densely populated States, and to escape which he has torn himself, from the home of his childhood, with its thousand endearing associations, and come hither that he might aide in the moulding of a State, where he, and his children after him, could live without being dependent on the arrogant capitalist for subsistence—would not be compelled, by circumstances, to throw away manhood for the *privilege (!)* of obtaining a meagre subsistence by the "sweat of brow" He knows that here the door to honor and to distinction are open to all; the man who carries the hod, chanic who labors from day to calling, feels that he has as per- to enter therein, as the man instances have enabled to take the "battle of life" in one of occasions.

AN ACT to provide for the Public Printing, and the distribution of the Laws and Journals.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That there shall be elected annually by the Legislative Assembly upon joint ballot, a Territorial Printer, who shall serve for one year from the date of his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and such Printer shall, within ten days after his election, or before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Secretary of the Territory, with conditions for the prompt and workmanlike execution of the public printing, and faithful performance of all the duties required of him by law.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Printer to execute all the incidental printing ordered by the Legislative Assembly during the sessions thereof, and he shall annually cause seven hundred copies of the laws, one hundred and fifty copies of the journal of the Council, one hundred and fifty copies of the journal of the House of Representatives to be printed and disposed of as follows: One copy of each to the members of the Legislative Assembly, their officers and clerks, one copy of each to the civil officers of this Territory appointed by the United States; Sixty copies of each to be placed in the Territorial Library, one copy of each to be deposited with the county auditor of each county, for the inspection of the public; the remaining portion to be distributed among the several counties.

Sec 3 The prices to be paid to such printer are hereby established as follows, For composition, per thousand ems, two dollars and fifty cents; figure work, per thousand ems, three dollars, rule and figure work, per thousand ems, four dollars, press work, per token, common form, two dollars and fifty cents, folding reports and bills, per thousand copies on each signature three dollars; stitching reports and bills, per hundred copies, one dollar and fifty cents; paper for the same, six dollars per ream; and for binding in strong paper or otherwise, a reasonable compensation shall be allowed, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Territory; and the Secretary shall defray the expenses of the same out of any money in his hands appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of the legislation of this Territory, and shall annually report to the Legislature the amount of work done and the cost

Sec 4 It shall be the duty of the said Secretary to procure the services of some practical printer to see that the work furnished by the Territorial Printer is executed in a workmanlike manner, and to measure and estimate the same, and to give a certificate under affidavit to said Secretary to that effect; and the said practical printer shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in said duty.

Sec. 5 It shall be the duty of the said Secretary to make a complete index of said laws and journals with marginal notes to the volumes of the general laws, and he shall receive for his services under this act, one thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the legislature of this Territory.

Sec. 6 Manuscript copies of said laws and journals shall be furnished the said Territorial Printer by the chief clerks of the two branches of the Legislative Assembly within twenty days after the adjournment, for which services they shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, to be paid out of any money appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the Legislature of this Territory, the clerk of the House to furnish a copy of all laws originating in the House, and the clerk of the Council to furnish a copy of all laws originating in the Council

Sec 7 This act to take effect from and after its passage

Passed April 10, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

☞ The Portland (Oregon) *Times*, of July 1st, says:

"We are informed that the steamer "Lot Whitcomb" has been sold to a California company, and will shortly leave the Columbia to ply on the Sacramento river.

"One of the most severe hail storms we ever witnessed passed over our city on Saturday last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P M Considerable damage was done to fruit trees and growing crops

"The Head Quarters of the Pacific Division has been removed to Benicia, by order of the Secretary of war.

"We learn that the steamer Multnomah will hereafter run between this place and Astoria—carrying the U. S. Mails.

"The steamer "Belle," Capt Wells, now runs regularly in the Cowlitz and Cascade trade. She leaves this place every Monday and Thursday for the Cowlits, returning the same day For the Cascades every Tuesday and Friday, returning on Wednesday and Saturday, and continues on to Oregon City She stops at all the way places.

"Several attempts have recently been made by burglars, to enter houses in different parts of the city; during the night—One fellow who endeavored to break into a house on Washington street a few nights since, came near meeting with such a reception as would forever prevent him from doing the like again."

☞ One of our earliest California friends, Calhoun Benham, Esq., who is returning from a brief visit to Bellingham Bay, Puget Sound, leaves to-day on the steamer for San Francisco. Mr. Benham has, as we learn, some valuable coal interests on Puget Sound; if so, they will soon be properly developed, as Mr. Benham possesses all the important qualifications for developing these coal mines.—[*Oregonian.*

☞ The Oregon *Statesman* of July 4th says:

"This fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, we hoist, at the head of our columns 'AGAINST DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FOR A STATE CONVENTION IN 1855,' which we shall maintain *as party issues*; now, henceforth, and until determined."

From the same paper, and from the No. of June 27th, we extract the following,

"The next Legislature of Oregon will consist of 23 democrats and 6 whigs in the House; 7 democrats and 2 whigs in the Council"

"Milton Shannon has been appointed Territorial Librarian, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of T T Tierney.

"J. S Dickinson has been appointed Penitentiary Commissioner in place of W. S Ladd, resigned.

POLITICAL BLASPHEMY.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the probable passage of the bill, organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, says:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild discord—*nay, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins*—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished"

This is the end of factionism!

"HO FOR THE IMMIGRATION—A gentleman, just from Salt Lake, arrived in town last Saturday He reports forty wagons on the road between here and Salt Lake; *some coming over the Cascade Mountains* All in good health, grass plenty, parties getting on well

"SMUT IN WHEAT—Many of our farmers are complaining of the appearance of smut in the incoming crop of wheat We see complaints of the same kind noticed by the California papers. We trust it will not affect wheat to any extent in Oregon

☞ The immigration across the plains is beginning to arrive. Several small parties, who wintered at Salt Lake, are already in. Those with whom we have conversed report grass plenty, Indians peaceable, and road good The bulk of the immigration is yet far behind. It is said that the amount of stock *en route* is quite large, although the number of immigrants comparatively small to what it has been in some previous year.—[*Oregonian*

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The report that Spain is negotiating with our Government for the sale of Cuba is confirmed The well informed correspondent of the N Y Times writes from Washington, under date of June 15th "A difference as to the terms is all that stands between us and the possession of Cuba"

The Pacific Railroad bill, in the House, has been postponed until December next, on Motion of Mr McDougall It stood no chance of passing

Puget Sound Shipping Report

ARRIVED

Bark Success, Coupe, 20 days from San Francisco to Bellingham Bay.

Ship Sarah Parker, Capt Arthur, 27 days from San Francisco, merchandise for W T Sayward, Port Ludlow

Brig Merchantman, Brag, 17 days from San Francisco to Seattle

Schooner Saphronia, Capt. Robertson, from Port Townsend, on the 25th—3 passengers

SAILED

Bark Russell, Kanes, on the 18th, from Holmes' harbor, piles and square timber for San Francisco

Brig Atchison, from Port Ludlow, sawed lumber and cord wood for San Francisco

Schooner Kaluna, Condage, from Port Gamble, on the 23d inst. sawed lumber for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands

Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, from Seattle on 21st inst., coal for San Francisco

Brig Leonesa, Howard, on the 22d inst, from Port Orchard, sawed lumber for San Francisco

A brig, name unknown, off Seadget Head, outward bound

MARRIED,

At Steilacoom, 20th inst., by M. H. Frost, J. P, Mr. Moson F GUESS and Miss LOUISA JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm H. Downey, all of Pierce county

DIED,

On the 12th inst, at the residence of Mr E C Fitzhughs, Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, Mr JOHN CARR, formerly of Eastport, Maine.

☞ Eastport papers please copy.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,
Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M

STUART'S EXPRESS
For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,
(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MANTICELLO)
Will close on Tuesday, August 1, 1854, at 6 o'clock, P M Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P M—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A B STUART

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.
WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE
We are prepared to forward Treasure, Parcels, and Merchandise, to and from
All Parts of the World.
The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c, and private and confidential business TRANSACTED with
Fidelity and Dispatch.
We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at
Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.
ADAMS & CO
Portland, July 22, 1854

SALT! SALT!!
ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Paloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

To the Democracy of Whatcom, Island, Jefferson and Clalam Counties:

A Democratic Convention will be held at Coveland, on Saturday, August 12th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be balloted for at the coming election to represent the above counties in "Council" at the next session of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

It is earnestly requested that delegates from all the above counties will be in attendance.

By order Committee,
NATH. D. HILL, Sec'y.

PIERCE COUNTY
Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House,** in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next,* to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election.

Per order of Dem Co. Com
H C MOSELY, *Ch'n*
Steilacoom, July 20th, 1854.

Notice to the Democrats of Thurston County.

The democracy of Thurston county are respectfully called upon to select their delegates at a day sufficiently early to be in readiness to attend a general Democratic County Convention, to be held in Olympia, *on Saturday, the 5th day of August next,* for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for members of the House of Representatives of the next Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, and also to nominate democratic candidates for the different county offices for the support of the party, at the election which takes place *on Monday, the 4th day of September next*

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all *By order of the Committe*

CHARLES E WEED,
Ch'n Dem Cent Com

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT
By Williams & Waterman.

OLYMPIA, W. T, July 29, 1854

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb	12@18	Sugar, bro ℔ lb	@12½
Mutton, " ℔ "	25@30	Sugar, white crush per lb	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb	20@25	Coffee, ℔ lb	@22½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	@$35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ℔ "	none	Rice, Caro, ℔ lb	10@12½
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb	26	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	16@
Hams, ℔ lb	@25	Dried Peaches " "	18
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb	none	Soap, ℔ lb	12½@16
Codfish, ℔ lb	@12½	Starch, ℔ lb	37½
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$15	Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	25
Butter, ℔ lb	37½@50	do Adm " "	50
Lard, " "	20@25	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ℔ lb	50@75
Flour ℔ 100 lbs	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn-Meal, ℔ lb	@c	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ℔ gal	50@62½
Salt, course, ℔ ℔	@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1 25	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	4 00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal	$2.50
Beets, " "	3 00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1 50	Brandy, ℔ gal	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1 25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb	none	Gin, ℔ gal	2 50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz.	75	Port Wine, ℔ gal	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	2.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15@20	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro 3 4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg	$9
Shirtings, blea 4-4	16⅔	Window glass, ℔ box	$7
Drillings, bro ℔ yd	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light	20@25
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr	$5@$9	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf per doz	$3@$5	Brooms,	50
do cotton, ℔ doz	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints &c—		Sawed fir, ℔ M	$20
Lead, white, ℔ lb	20	" cedar, "	$25
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ℔ M	$4@$5
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ℔ foot	12@14
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ℔ foot	5@6

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C C Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24 1854 47tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa, or to Adams & Co,s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion
July 22, 1852 46tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—OFFERS FOR SALE—
GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee, Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar, Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper, Tomato catsup, pepper sauce, Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus, Adamantine candles, soap. Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter, Flour, salt, hams, lard
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled, Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy, Monongahela and Bourbon whi ky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom, Brooms. 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen, Percussion caps, shot and bar lead, Wash boards, tin plates, twine, Genuine Spanish float Indigo, Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.
Olympia, July 22, 1854 tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber
H. L YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.
THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars
A good Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853. 4tf

P. KEA[illegible] [illegible] CO.
HAVE just recei[illegible] [illegible] ND [illegible] E, and now offer for sale at Wh[illegible] [illegible] d Retail [illegible] largest assortment of Goods on [illegible]
COMPRISING IN PART THE F[illegible] LOW[illegible] G GOODS:
Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, EVERY VARIETY.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.
COATS,
Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.
HATS AND CAPS.
Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.
A Very Large Supply
Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.
Hard Ware.
Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention,
We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured
WM COCK
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
OLYMPIA, W T
April 15, 1854 32tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th of June, 1854

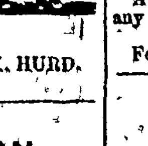
Allen, Thomas H	2	Lower, Wm	2
Attell, Josephus		Lee, Geo W	
Auton, Wallace		McCreery William	2
Anthony, James		Miller, Conrad	
Bryant, Lry		Merell, Ebenezer	2
Burke, Mr		Maxon, J. W	2
Burte, Russell	3	Mills, James A.	
Botdwin, Jon B		Megilvery John	
Bradshaw, C W.	2	Mills, Henry	
Barge, Francis		Morrow, Oscar.	
Burress James		Noe, Savan	
Bailey, William		Owen, Francis B	
Brown, Samuel		Perry, Samuel	
Boles, Adam		Perham, Addison	
Cherry Wesley		Perham, Eugene L	
Clemion, Nave		Palmmer, Tilston	
Craig, D W		Phelps, Arthur C	2
Campbell, I G	2	Porter, Charles	
Covington, Mrs		Purdy, Franklin	4
Coffey, Elizabeth A.		Porter, Doct.	
Childs, I F		Porter, C. F	
Clark, James L	2	Potter, Levi	
Coulter, Henry		Platter, Oliver	
Clayton, Joel		Reames, Joseph	
Collens, John		Richardson, Edmund	
Chapman, Enoch		Rowin, I. B.	
Dudley, James	2	Root, Henry F	
Davis, Abm		Reynolds, Almor	
Dodge, Robert B		Snider, I. D.	
Douglass, Robert		Snider, Conrad	2
Dray, Homer		Shank, Franklin	
Edding, Sarah Mrs		Schuele, Addm	
Esslinger, William	5	Shauffer, John	
Fowler, Ebenezer	3	Shauffer, Samuel	
Farquahason Robert	2	Sleyter, Isaiah	
Fensly, William		Sherwood, Warren	
Finch, Eugene	2	Sealy, Frederick W	
Frost, Osbern		Smith, John A.	4
Garret, John M		Stilman, Erasmus D.	
Grimes, Frederick		Smill, George	
Garner, John		Townsend, I. D	3
Goodell, Melancthon		Tigard I	
Haft, I. E.	5	Veazey, James	
Hoyt, L A		Valptow, Olof	
Heath, John M	3	Wright, Joseph	
Hagerty, Alfred	4	Waterman, Dehas	
Hawk, John		Wenbrow, Robert	
Hawrick, James		Wilson, Bengurrow T	
Hoagland, Mr		Wilson, James	
Hamlin, Nathaniel		Wood, G W	
Kelly, Peter		White, John	
Kertyer, Noah		Woods, Benginrow T.	
Knight, Joseph	2	White, O H	
Little, J F		Whitaley, A. H.	
Lewis, Benjamin	2	Yeager, William I	2

WM. RUTLEDGE, P M

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country Among his assortment may be found
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient. G. A. BARNES
Olympia, Sept 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853 6m.

FOR SALE,
12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition—Apply to G F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853—1y 48.

A[illegible] occupie[illegible] [illegible] ore by [illegible] stock of goods consists, for the mos[illegible] lowing articles of, Dry Goods, Gr[illegible] Ready made Clothing, &c.
Fine Cloth dress and summer coats;
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!
N B Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application
Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

HAVING this day sold our entire stock of Merchandise, etc., to Mr. F E Lynch, the business heretofore carried on by us, will hereafter be conducted in his name
COLE, ELDREDGE & CO.
Steilacoom, July 6, 1854 2w46

Territory of Washington, King county, } ss
To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M Felker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A M, to answer unto William Webster in a civil action, also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default

And of this writ make legal service, and due return

SEAL Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854

D S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W T.
July 15 1854 n45—12

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent

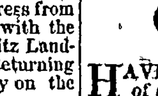
All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern

M BETTMAN,
WM BRAND
Olympia, July 12, 1854. 45tf

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of Bettman, Brothers

Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm

M BETTMAN
July 12, 1854

STUART'S EXPRESS!
From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi monthly in time to connect with the P. M S S Co s steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St Helens Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.
Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co on California, Atlantic States and Europe Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c
Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly
Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's
A B. STUART.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.

For Sale.
A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley, at the store of C & J BROWN,
July 8, 1854. 3w44 Lower Steilacoom.

Cowlitz River Notice.
THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times
WILLIAM SIMMONS
Rainier, June 30, 1854 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.
CATHLAMET, W. T
March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED
PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress, organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations:

1st. At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W. T.

2d At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned, by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J B. A BROUILLET.
Fort Vancouver, W. T., June 19, 1854—n43 4w

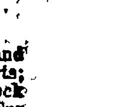
DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.
Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.
☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

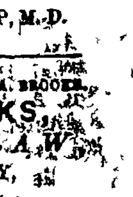
[illegible] T[illegible] H[illegible] machinist [illegible] his line, in a su[illegible] Blacksmithing [illegible] chanic, done at sh[illegible] A supply of P[illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., constantly on hand [illegible] kalet, Hood's Canal, bet[illegible] Francisco several vessels are running.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.
THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T, takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country
Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle Orders promptly attended to HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W T., May 3d, 1854 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.
HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J P KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!
THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware, Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns, Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples, Candles, &c, &c, &c.
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory Please call and examine. Terms Cash.
C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854. tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers
DRY GOODS.
A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Monslaine and Barége de Laine, French, English and American prints, Ginghams, Lawns; Plaid; Linen Diaper; Holland, Curtain Damask; Flannel, White Jeans and Sheeting, Toweling, Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade, Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet, Cambric; Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Embr Curtain Muslin
Marseilles, white and colered Counterpanes, N. W. Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves; Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts, Silk and Cotton Laces, fine Silk Parosols; Ladies Silk, Cashm. and Cotton Hose.
An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles
CLOTHING.
Cloth Coats, Pants, Black Satin Vests; Silk and Satin Cravats, Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts; Merino under Shirts: E B Shirts, Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts; Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys black Cashmere Hats,
BOOTS & SHOES.
Calf skin and Kip Boots, Gents and Boys P, Lea Brogans, Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.
An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentio[illegible]
The above named goods will be s[illegible]ld at greatly reduced prices.
Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, W. T, May 27, 1854. 3m38

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42 ly

D R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications, claims, and all Agencies of Town property, &c to our care belonging to non residents, faithfully promptly attended to according to order.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

J S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT [illegible]
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S IS.
WILL attend [illegible] in the cour[illegible] veyor Ge[illegible]
A. Ca[illegible] Collins Hon. O[illegible]

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three
to be re-
ending by
by any person
e district court for
the offence was com
instituting such suit
if the amount recov-
go to the Territory.
ty auditor may grant
ster or owner of a vessel
one month a resident of
take, rake and gather
or other shell fish in sufficient
load such vessel on flats unoc-
dents for oyster beds within
on the payment of two dol-
n measurement of the vessel ta-
oysters or other shell fish, and
the auditor shall, on the application of
any such master or owner of a vessel, and
the payment of three dollars, make out and
deliver to such applicant a permit in the
following form:

No, ——— date ——— county ——— A. B. master (or owner as the case may be) of the ——— (naming her) is hereby permitted to load the said ——— with oysters, clams or other shell fish, to be taken from flats not occupied as oyster beds by residents of the Territory.

Signed, C. D. County Auditor.

Such license shall not be construed to give authority to load such vessel for more than one time.

Sec. 4. The county auditor shall enter each and every such permit in a book to be provided for that purpose, and pay over to the county treasurer the amount received therefor, retaining the sum of three dollars as his fee for issuing such permit

Passed March 29, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to define the northern boundary of Clarke County.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the northern line of the county of Clarke be, and the same is hereby defined as follows: Commencing on Columbia river, on the south bank of Kalama, at its mouth, running due east six miles east of meridian line, thence due north to second standard parallel, thence due east to the western line of Skmania county.

Passed March 13, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Wahkiacum

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That all that portion of Washington Territory contained within the following boundaries, namely: beginning at a point in the southern boundary line between said Territory and Oregon Territory due south from the south-west corner of the claim of Alexander S. Abernethy, and running thence due north to the southern line of Lewis county, thence westerly along said line to the eastern boundary line of Pacific county—thence south to the southern boundary line of Washington Territory, and thence easterly along said southern boundary line to the place of beginning, be organized into a county, to be known and called Wahkiacum county, and possess all the powers, rights and privileges of other counties in this Territory

Sec 2. For judicial purposes in all cases within the jurisdiction of the district court, said county shall remain attached to Cowlitz county; and the sheriff of Cowlitz county shall serve all process issuing out of the district court, in the same manner as if this county had not been organized

Sec. 3. The county seat of said county is hereby located at Cathlamet.

Passed April 24, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom, in Pierce county, to Seattle, in King county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative ... y of the Territory of Washington, ... Hugh Patterson, C. D. Boron and ... Clark be, and they are hereby con... a board of commissioners to locate ... erritorial road from Steilacoom to Se...

... id commissioners, or a ma... ... shall meet at Steilacoom ... day of May next, or as soon ... hey may deem practicable, ... r being duly sworn faithfully and ... ly to perform their duties as such ... rs, shall proceed to locate said ... nearest and most practicable ...

... issioners shall cause ... be made and deposited ... nty commission- ... King counties, ... same, and ... ted with said ... sidered as a ... nd purposes, ... in repair in ... torial roads ...

... all be ... ed ... the ... in ... each

... owed all ... titled ... dirser-

... his act to take effect and be ... and after the passage.

March 13, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT relating to official Seals.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of the several counties of the Territory to provide and furnish seals for such of the several district and probate courts as are now unprovided with the same, and with such descriptions and devices as the said courts shall respectively require.

Sec. 2. When any court of record shall be unprovided with a seal, the judge of said court may authorize the use of any temporary seal, or of any device by way of seal, until the same shall be provided as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Any instrument to which the person making the same shall affix any device by way of seal, shall be adjudged and held to be of the same force and obligation as if it were actually sealed

Passed April 24, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT authorizing County Commissioners to locate land for the benefit of County Seats

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the county commissioners in each county of this Territory be, and are hereby authorized to locate one quarter section of land in their respective counties for the benefit of county seats, in accordance with an act of Congress passed May 26, 1824, and report the same to the office of Surveyor General

Passed April 24, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Skamania

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all that portion of Clarke county lying east of Cape Horn, be and the same is hereby organized into a county with all the powers, rights and privileges of other counties in the Territory; and that it shall be bounded as follows. Commencing at a point due north of a rock on the south bank of Columbia river, called Rooster Rock, running thence north to the parallel of 46 deg 30 minitutes north latitude, thence along said parallel east to Rocky Mountains; thence along base of Rocky Mountains to south-east corner of the Territory of Washington, thence down along the line of Oregon and Washington Territory to place of beginning

Sec 2. Said county shall be called Skamania

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original bill

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to provide against dangerous and vicious Cattle

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That any person or persons who own or are owners of dangerous or vicious cattle, which animal or animals are known to endanger the safety of persons traveling through neighborhoods, by their dangerous and vicious dispositions, such person or persons having twelve hours' notice of the dangerous disposition of such animal or animals, and shall neglect or refuse effectually to prevent such cattle from disturbing the peace and safety of the neighborhood where such animals may range, such owner or owners shall be liable to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars, nor more than fifty (50) dollars, which may be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county, with costs of suit, for the use of the school fund

Sec. 2. That any person who should, in defence of himself or others, kill one or more such animals, he shall not be liable to any damage for any such act.

Sec 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage

Passed March 27, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the Governor may appoint in each of the United States and Territories thereof, one or more commissioners, under the seal of this Territory, to continue in office during the pleasure of the Governor, for the time being, who shall have power to administer oaths, and to take depositions and affidavits to be used in this Territory; and also to take the acknowledgment of any deed or other instrument to be used or recorded in this Territory.

Sec. 2. Before any commissioner, appointed as aforesaid, shall proceed to perform any of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths in the State or Territory for which such commissioner is appointed, that he will faithfully discharge all the duties of his office; a certificate of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Passed March 14, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT to regulate Peddling Boats.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That it shall not be lawful for any boat, scow or other floating craft to locate in any of the harbors or banks of the rivers of this Territory for the purpose of trade or keeping a grocery or eating house, or for the transaction of any other business than that of navigation and transportation of goods and passengers without the consent of the proper authorities of harbors in which they may be moored, or to the owners of the land to which they may be attached Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to any sea going vessel.

Sec. 2. All owners of banks of rivers, bays, ports and sounds within this Territory, in absence of corporations, shall have the same actions at law to protect his banks against the above named boats and water crafts that are given to protect his possession and enjoyment of other portions of his land.

Sec 3 That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the trade now pursued upon Puget Sound or the sea coast of the Territory.

Sec 4 Suit may be brought against the owners of said boats without stating their names, if unknown to the plaintiff, and service shall be made upon the owners or persons in charge of such boats, and writs of attachment may issue as in civil cases.

Sec 5 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage

Passed March 20, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C. H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT, supplementary to act creating the board of County Commissioners and defining their duties

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the regular sessions of the boards of county commissioners shall commence on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, and that the provisions of an act to which this is a supplement, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed

Passed April 29, 1854

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act

C. H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W T
Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art
Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D C. Beatty
May 13, 1854. 30tf

CARTER & PAGET,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations
Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

DISSOLUTION
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L B Hastings & Co, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B Hastings and Alfred A Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L B Hastings & Co
F. W Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up
L. B HASTINGS,
F W PETTYGROVE,
A A PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do, do fourth do do, do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decided ly superior to any other extant Webster's elementary spelling book.
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do; do practical do, do higher do
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do, do high school do, do primary do; do pocket do
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology, do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols, Ure's dictionary of arts and science
GRAMMARS—Kirkham's, Smith's, Greene's; Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key, do French do, do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.
ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas; Olney's do do and primary.
SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies, reward of merit cards, in variety, pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers; ink, black, blue and red, parallel and other rulers, camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers, do world do, Osborne's water colors, in boxes, primers, all sizes, plain and colored, ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors, blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's, Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares, Burn's; Shelley's, Hemans's; Scott's; Cowper's, Pollok's, Campbell's; Ossian's, Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture, the new clerk's assistant, the American farm and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's, complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Howell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854—n41-1m

New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole skin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds,
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap
All of which will be sold very low
W. M. RUTLEDGE
Olympia, June 9, '54. -tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854. 33tf

J & C. E WILLIAMS, Portland, O T. PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W T
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"
TERMS—Cash
Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Allan, McKinlay & Co Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon
June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit Apply to
RILEY & SWAN Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEAGH, Esq, Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853 50tf

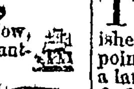
THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow ware, Plows
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nov 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by
GEORGE GALLAGHER
Olympia, April 1, 1854 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
G C R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb 18, 1854 24tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."
May 20, 1854 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES
AND DRY GOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853—47ly.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
Next door to Betman & Brands,
BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call.
June 10, 1854—n40

Notic.
ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854—n40

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.
J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853

C H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c,
OLYMPIA, W. T
Nov 5, 1853 9tf

I. N EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House
Sept. 30, 1853 4tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c,
OLYMPIA, W T
Sept 10, 1853.

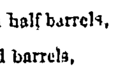
H C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W T.
July 9, 1853 tf

F. A CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L C BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold
Portland, Sept 10, 1853

J. O MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly] Whidby's Island, W T

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
6000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms
SAMUEL C ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River
WILSON & HURD
De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31.

LIVERY STABLE;
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.
Also horses kept by the day or week
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House
A J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms
A. J BALDWIN & CO
Olympia, Feb 11, 1854

NOTICE.
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt George B McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

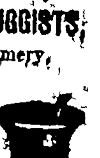
WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851 tf 31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c, &c, &c,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT
April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knox's, Knox's Bute, Linn county and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1813.

THOMAS LAMBERT, CHARLES ...
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON,
KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices.
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c
PILLOW & DREW.
Feb 18, 1854 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
140, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c, &c
Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods
July 23, 1853—46ly

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

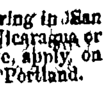
doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,	500 lbs Saltpetre,
50 doz S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs Alum,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva,
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dulc,
20 " Jayne's Alterative,	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffitt's Phoenix Bitters,	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills,	350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda,
30 " Thompson's Eye Water;	500 lbs Beeswax,
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined champhor,
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas,
30 " British Oil,	600 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do,	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil,
40 " Godfrey's Cordial,	4 boxes cast steel soap,
30 " Bateman's Drops,	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral	1 bbl Race ginger,
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks,	300 lbs Hops,
70 cases Sarsap syrup,	100 lbs Rad Rhei Ind,
25 " Lemon syrup,	100 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do,	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Sponge,
100 ozs Quinine,	75 lbs Carb Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine,	50 doz sweet oil in baskets
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa,	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal,
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash,
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty,	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish,	600 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do,	300 lbs Litharge,
400 " Spts Turpentine,	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil,	100 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils,	200 lbs light Glue,

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines,
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Platteville, Illinois
San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;
Among which are Nails, Horse shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill-saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages, White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c W. S LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853 tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM SHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 28tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office—Junction Market and California St. wharves.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco, Sept 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T
September 8, 1852. tf